



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-219
Tuesday
14 November 1995

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-219

CONTENTS

14 November 1995

CENTRAL AFRICA

Chad

President Deby Views Democratic Process [*Paris AFRICA INTERNATIONAL Oct*] 1

Rwanda

Hutu Informer Warned UN of Genocide Plans [*Brussels DE MORGEN 13 Nov*] 3

Kigali Condemns Attempt To Kill Zairian Official [*Kigali Radio*] 4

Zaire

Rwanda Suspected in Plot To Kill Military Chief [*London International*] 4

EAST AFRICA

Tanzania

Ten Opposition Parties Withdraw From Elections [*Dar es Salaam Radio*] 6

Uganda

Government Reportedly Holding Arms Suppliers [*Nairobi TV*] 6

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ANC Calls Urgent Meeting on Nigeria [*SAPA*] 7

Nigeria Expelled From Soccer Tournament [*Johannesburg Radio*] 7

Defense Official on Ability To Aid UN Efforts [*THE STAR 9 Nov*] 7

Bavarian Premier Discusses German Cooperation [*SAPA*] 8

Mozambican Minister, Union Sign Farming Accord [*Johannesburg Radio*] 8

Iranian President To Visit Early Next Year [*Johannesburg Radio*] 8

Manuel Admits to 'Jumping the Gun' on Refugees [*SAPA*] 8

Buthlezi: ANC Using Army for 'Genocide' [*SAPA*] 9

IFP Links Arrests To Attempt on Buthelezi [*SAPA*] 9

Defense Force Denies Claims [*Johannesburg Radio*] 10

ANC Rejects De Klerk Call To Revoke Indemnities [*THE STAR 13 Nov*] 10

Farmers React Angrily to Azayo Threats [*RAPPORT 12 Nov*] 10

AWB Leader: ANC Incapable of Keeping Promises [*SAPA*] 11

Effectiveness of Security for VIP's Questioned [*MAIL & GUARDIAN 10-16*] 12

Freedom Front Leader Viljoen Profiled [*THE SUNDAY INDEPENDENT 12 Nov*] 13

Under One-Third of Voters Cast Ballots [*SATURDAY STAR 11 Nov*] 15

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UNITA Team Including Ben-Ben Returns to Luanda [*Luanda Radio*] 16

UNITA Says Mercenaries Seek To Murder Savimbi [*London International*] 16

President Santos Marks National Anniversary [*Luanda TV*] 17

Comoros

OAU Mission Arrives; Djohar in Exile [*Paris International*] 19

Madagascar

Prime Minister Names New Cabinet Members [*Antananarivo Radio*] 19

Three New Members Resign [<i>Antananarivo Radio</i>]	20
Mozambique	
Dhlakama on Moose, Commonwealth Membership [<i>Maputo Radio</i>]	20
Moose-Dhlakama Meeting Noted [<i>Maputo Radio</i>]	21
U.S. Pressure on Gas Agreement Criticized [<i>MEDIAFAX 7 Nov</i>]	21
Reaction to Country's Commonwealth Membership [<i>Maputo Radio</i>]	21
Renamo on Establishment of Dissident Association [<i>SAVANA 10 Nov</i>]	22
Zambia	
MMD Criticized for Undemocratic Behavior [<i>THE POST 20 Oct</i>]	22
WEST AFRICA	
Liberia	
Taylor Orders Arrest of NPFL Officers [<i>London International</i>]	24
Nigeria	
Minister Says Suspension 'Long' Planned Action [<i>Lagos Radio</i>]	24
Government Statement on Commonwealth Suspension [<i>Lagos TV</i>]	24
Commentary Considers Suspension [<i>Kaduna Radio</i>]	25
Radio Commentary on Suspension [<i>Lagos Radio</i>]	26
Petroleum Minister Reacts [<i>Lagos TV</i>]	27
Minister Says Justice Free, Ogoni Trial Fair [<i>Lagos TV</i>]	27
NTA Director General Resigns From Commonwealth [<i>Lagos TV</i>]	27
Catholic Bishops To Support Opponents of Regime [<i>London International</i>]	27
OAU Rights Commissioner Condemns Executions [<i>Paris International</i>]	28
Journalists Union Hails Measures Against Regime [<i>AFP</i>]	28
Heavy Security Mounted in Ogoniland [<i>London International</i>]	29
Several Companies Not To Sign Gas Agreement [<i>Libreville Radio</i>]	29
Shell Oil Refutes Environmental Charges [<i>Kaduna Radio</i>]	30

Chad

President Deby Views Democratic Process

AB1411091495 Paris AFRICA INTERNATIONAL
in French Oct 95 pp 10-12

[Interview with President Idriss Deby by AFRICA INTERNATIONAL special correspondent Jean-Marie Aboganena, in Ndjamena; date not given: "Idriss Deby Breaks The Silence" — first paragraph is AFRICA INTERNATIONAL introduction]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] By overthrowing Hissein Habre, who was opposed to the democratization process, Idriss Deby officially proclaimed his determination to put an end to military dictatorship when he took office on 1 December 1993 [date as published]. Five years on, when many other countries have initiated elections, Chad is still stalling in various respects. Both in Chad and abroad, the media and the opposition are accusing one person for this — Idriss Deby. What does he have to say in his defense? It is time he is given a chance to reply to the accusations. [passage omitted]

[Aboganena] You have been in power for five years now, and the country has been facing numerous difficulties — disgruntlement within the Army, strikes by general hospital staff and higher education staff, not to mention the current economic situation. That is a rather bleak outlook is it not?

[Deby] The difficulties you have mentioned are caused by the current economic situation, and have arisen from a delay in salary payments. It is a situation that will continue as long as the country's financial situation does not improve. However, if we are to take stock of my four years in power, I would say the most important achievement is that we have installed freedoms in the country, helped to restore confidence in Chadians, and embarked on a process that will lead to free and fair elections. A complete assessment of my term in office can be made after the elections.

[Aboganena] The democratization process is not proceeding rapidly, and you are being blamed for that.

[Deby] That is not my fault. The government has striven to institute laws and institutions on the elections. Unfortunately, political parties and associations drag their feet each time because they see trickery in every government action. One example is the first electoral census which was annulled at the request of political parties. They are now calling for roundtable talks to delay consultations even further. What exactly do they want? That is the question that needs to be asked.

[Aboganena] With the presidential elections slated for 11 January, only a few months away, there is still uncertainty as to whether they will go ahead as scheduled.

However in your 17 September address at a rally at Ouya Stadium, you urged your opponents to take part in the elections. Will you stick to the election timetable?

[Deby] That is my dearest wish. Contrary to what some people say or think, I am in a big hurry to go to the polls because all the transitional periods have led to a wait-and-see attitude, apathy, and uncertainty. Regarding the issue of sticking to the election timetable, the Independent National Electoral Commission [CENI] is in charge of organizing the election, so it is better suited to answer your question. [passage omitted]

[Aboganena] In your 17 September address, you warned the democratic opposition against forming an alliance with the armed opposition. Are you excluding the latter from the elections in advance?

[Deby] I am not excluding anyone. It is not up to me to do so. However, as head of state, I called on all political groups to abide by the rules and regulations of the country. If they do not abide by the law, they will exclude themselves from the democratic process.

[Aboganena] Who are you referring to?

[Deby] For instance, Saleh Kebzabo, the National Union for Development and Renewal chairman, is negotiating with the illegal armed opposition without any mandate. In what capacity is he doing that, and what is his aim? My speech is directed at the political leaders who are tempted or might be tempted to follow that path.

[Aboganena] You have deplored the never-ending transitional period, which is in its third year, but should have lasted just a year or two at the most. Could you give us the reasons for this?

[Deby] I have said quite often that political parties have done everything possible to hamper government actions. In Chad, we are faced with a totally unrealistic multiparty system: There are 53 political parties as well as nearly a dozen associations and unions which are engaged in politics. Seventy-five percent of these parties do not carry much weight, but they contribute to the confusion, and do not foster consensus. When we try to move the democratic process forward, they try to torpedo our actions. That is what happened during the first electoral census. In addition to that, we have to overcome social and military obstacles: We need to contain the numerous strikes and armed group attacks to maintain peace in this country.

[Aboganena] The group you refer to quite often as the "so-called armed opposition" has eight sections spread across the north and south of the country. How do you explain that?

[Deby] The number by itself does not mean much. I call them the armed opposition because these people are representing themselves and no one else. They are no threat to the government. That is why I have been calling on them to put an end to the unnecessary struggle, and to help us to consolidate the democratic process which has been put in place.

[Aboganena] If they heeded your call, would you give them free rein to exercise their political activity?

[Deby] Is Moise Kette's National Awakening Committee for Peace and Democracy not carrying out its political activities freely now? Are the group's leading members not part of the government, the administration and the Army? Could you imagine that barely a year ago, they were an armed clandestine group that violently fought against the government?

[Aboganena] With a government in Ndjamen, a rebel group in the interior of the country, does this not seem to be a process of endless beginnings in Chad?

[Deby] Chadians have developed the bad habit of engaging in armed opposition to make a name for themselves in politics. However, with the current political renewal this habit has been broken, and I believe that by and large, many people will face the facts and realize that this method does not pay.

[Aboganena] Is it still possible for you to hold dialogue with armed rebel forces, especially the forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei, who is now an ally of rebel leader Laoukin Barde?

[Deby] I never closed the door on dialogue to anyone. However, I think that dialogue should not be used to demolish the structure set up by the national sovereign conference. It should rather be used to consolidate it.

[Aboganena] Is the reconstitution of rebel groups not a result of the failed dialogue with your government, especially following Abbas Koty's death?

[Deby] The reconstitution of the rebel groups as you put it, is rather the result of the inordinate personal ambitions of certain individuals. People always cite the example of Abbas Koty, but why does no one talk of the successful dialogue with Moise Kette, who is now a member of the government?

[Aboganena] How do you intend to finance the elections when the government owes civil servants salary arrears? Do you not think they will cast a protest vote in the elections?

[Deby] We have received financial assistance from several partners — France, the United States, Libya, the United Nations Development Program, and many other countries for the elections. The funds are managed

directly by the CENI. Regarding the protest vote, I think when the time comes, Chadian civil servants will consider several factors, and judge the efforts we have made in five years on their own merits. [passage omitted]

[Aboganena] One of your former chiefs of staff has accused you of carrying out serious discriminatory acts in the Army, alleging that it is the cause of Army disobedience and indiscipline leading to insecurity, and the fact that the Army is holding the people to ransom.

[Deby] Those are sheer slanderous accusations aimed at destroying my political career, and I have always refused to react to that kind of accusation. However, regarding the Army, I would say that on the contrary, we have one of the most disciplined armies in Africa. The men and women in the Army are virtually not paid, although they have the task of defending the country. It is true that this situation encourages the black sheep in the Army to commit some crimes, but we should avoid making sweeping statements.

[Aboganena] It is now being said that after actively supporting your regime for four years, France has now "abandoned" you. How do you describe your relations with President Jacques Chirac's team?

[Deby] Those who make such statements are answerable for them. For my part, the only thing that counts is the opinion of my compatriots. They are the ones who will penalize my actions at the appropriate time. Regarding our relations with the current French Government, they are excellent in spite of what people say here and there.

[Aboganena] Among the reforms pledged by your government was a reduction in Army personnel. Do you think you have kept your word?

[Deby] We have been able to demobilize nearly 15,000 out of the 40,000 soldiers in the Army with technical and financial assistance from France. We still have to demobilize 5,000 more men to meet our challenge, but the operation is being delayed by financial problems. The problem is not just demobilizing the soldiers; they should also be given the means to help with their reintegration into professional life. [passage omitted]

[Aboganena] How are Chad's relations with financial backers, the IMF, and the World Bank?

[Deby] We recently signed an agreement for easy terms for the reinforced structural adjustment program for 1995-1998 with the IMF. The agreement was made possible because the Chadian Government successfully implemented the nine-month base program instituted in conjunction with the Bretton Woods institutions. This is proof of their confidence in the Chadian Government.

We are now going to work toward honoring the engagements in the program.

[Aboganena] How far have you got on the oil issue?

[Deby] In January, we signed an agreement with the Cameroonian Government for the construction of a 1,000-km-pipeline to transport crude oil from Doba in southern Chad. The pipeline will pass through Cameroon to the terminal off the Kribi coast. Further exploratory and engineering works are under way. An agreement is yet to be signed with financial backers on the funding plan for the project.

Rwanda

Hutu Informer Warned UN of Genocide Plans

BR1311162495 Brussels DE MORGEN in Dutch
13 Nov 95 p 7

[Report signed "GVL": "Belgian Paratroopers Were To Have Been Murdered as Early as January"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Brussels — The Rwandan who, regretting his actions, went to the United Nations in January last year with information about the clandestine Hutu killing machine, had two days previously himself received the order to provoke the death of Belgian UN troops.

On 8 January 1994 demonstrations took place in various places in the Rwandan capital Kigali by Hutu extremists against the installation of the transitional government in which the RPF (Rwandan Patriotic Front), the political wing of the Tutsi rebels, would also be represented. A UN officer and Belgian UN troops were there, because crowd control was within the mandate of the UN peacekeeping force. But Rwandan military police warned them that deaths would occur if they intervened. The demonstrators had hand grenades and machetes, they said. As a result the UN officer decided not to intervene.

Only two days later he discovered that a drama had only just been avoided. On 10 January 1994 a certain X, who led the demonstration, contacted Belgian officers belonging to the staff of the UN commander in Rwanda, General Romeo Dallaire. X said he was prepared to reveal the plans to exterminate the Tutsi minority in Rwanda in exchange for protection for himself and his family.

X said that the intention had been to let the previous Saturday's demonstration get out of hand. The Hutu extremists hoped to provoke the RPF battalion, stationed in the Parliament building under the terms of the Arusha peace agreements, to fire on the demonstrators and provoke a civil war. They counted on an intervention

by the Belgian UN. In that case a number of them were to be killed in order to guarantee the withdrawal of the Belgian UN contingent from Rwanda. The plan failed because neither the RPF nor the Belgians responded to the provocation.

Dallaire immediately took the defector's information very seriously and next day sent a coded telex to the UN headquarters in New York, in which he requested protection for X and permission to be allowed to act against the extremists on the basis of his information.

Originally other UN functionaries were skeptical about the enormity of what X had told them. They asked for tangible proof. The secret arms storage places, which X claimed to know the location of, could have provided that proof. "No problem," said X. "I can take you to a secret storage place in the cellars of the MRND [Republican Movement for Development and Democracy] headquarters in Kimihurura." The MRND is the former Hutu unity party of President Juvenal Habyarimana.

In order to not attract excessive attention an African UN soldier was sent to the place. X's information proved to be correct. G3 and AK47 weapons were found in the cellars, originating from the government Army and intended for distribution among the Hutu militias. Action was urgently necessary: After all X had said that the arms never stayed in the same place for long. It was decided to take action on 16 January: That day a large MRND meeting was planned in Nyamirambo football stadium, where all the leaders and most of the Interahamwe from Kigali would be present.

Things never reached that point, because New York turned down Dallaire's request to be allowed to seize the weapons. The decision was taken by the DPKO, the desk peacekeeping operations. The request never reached the Security Council. According to anonymous DPKO functionaries such requests were never passed on in practice, because it was assumed that the Security Council would turn them down anyway. Requests to Brussels and other countries to grant political asylum to the informant also had no result. Granting asylum would be equivalent to choosing sides, according to the Belgian response.

The United Nations then broke off all contact with X in order to not endanger his life. He had told them among other things that the MRND paid him 150,000 Rwandan francs a month to train the Interahamwe militias. He had direct contact with Army Chief of Staff Deogratias Nsabimana and MRND Chairman Matthieu Ndirumpatse on this question. In total he had trained some 1,700 Interahamwe in Army camps. They were distributed in groups of 40 throughout Kigali.

Being a former member of the presidential security service, X had always thought that the aim of the Interahamwe was to protect Kigali against the RPF. But recently he had been ordered to register all the Tutsis in Kigali. He suspected that this was taking place with the aim of their extermination. He said as an example his troops were trained to kill 1,000 Tutsis every 20 minutes. He said that although he fully supported opposing the RPF, he could not reconcile himself with the slaughter of innocent civilians.

Kigali Condemns Attempt To Kill Zairian Official

*EA1411114695 Kigali Radio Rwanda
in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 13 Nov 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Foreign radio stations such as Radio France International of France and the BBC said today there was an explosion at Goma Airport in Zaire on 11 November. According to the radio stations, the Zairian Government issued a statement after the blast saying the device, along with two others, which did not explode, was in a bag which had been placed in the transit hall at Goma Airport by a Rwandan woman. She planned to place the bomb in the aircraft to be used by the Zairian Army chief of staff. Rwanda condemns this wicked action. This is what Anastase Gasana, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, has to say:

[Begin Gasana recording] The Rwandan Government condemns such an act. We condemn all those who want to take the lives of people, especially those of officials from neighboring countries. It is said the people who wanted to blow up the aircraft which was carrying the Zairian chief of staff were allegedly people who wanted to prevent Rwandan refugees from returning home. We condemn those people who do not want the refugees to return because the Rwandan Government is keen on seeing its refugees come home.

The Rwandan Government has no interest in the refugees staying outside the country. We have said and we repeat that Rwandan refugees from neighboring and other countries should return home. So people who use the pretext of the refugee issue to endanger lives, especially those of officials of neighboring countries, are people who oppose peace in our region. We condemn them.

There are some people who take the refugees hostage to prevent them from being returned. Zaire once said that it will forcibly return refugees. Some of them fled to the Central African Republic but this country returned them to Zaire. Now Zaire says they should leave before 31 December otherwise it will expel them.

Maybe those opposed to the return of refugees and who continue to take them hostage are the ones carrying out

the abominable actions of endangering people's lives, especially the lives of officials from neighboring countries. We condemn such people since they exacerbate the problem, and cause the deterioration of relations between Rwanda and Zaire.

As you know, in Rwanda, we have put forward a policy of unity especially within the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes [CEPGL], which is composed of Rwanda, Burundi, and Zaire. Rwanda wants the organization to thrive once again so that we can hold talks within the CEPGL, and resolve our problems through dialogue. That is what we support. The Rwandan Government condemns all those who had wanted to harm the life of the Zairian chief of staff in Goma. [end recording]

Zaire

Rwanda Suspected in Plot To Kill Military Chief

*AB1311182595 London BBC World Service
in English 1505 GMT 13 Nov 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The authorities in Zaire are pointing a finger at Rwanda following the discovery of an alleged plot to kill the Zairian Army chief of staff. According to reports which started to emerge last night, the general had a narrow escape after bombs intended to blow up his plane were discovered in eastern Zaire at the weekend. Our Kinshasa correspondent Matthew Tostevin reports:

[Begin Tostevin recording] The Zaire Government said that when the explosive devices were discovered at Goma airport, and before one of them blew up, the suspect had already taken flight across the border to Rwanda. Although Zaire has not directly accused the government in Kigali as being behind the plot, a statement came close to doing so, and the fact that the suspect is said to have taken refuge in Rwanda inevitably leads to that suspicion.

However, government officials I spoke to today said that at this time they were treating the plot as the act of an individual. They said an investigation will be launched and, if necessary, Zaire will demand the extradition of the suspect. One local newspaper, (?LE SORT), had no qualms about attributing the attack to the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front], but at the same time suggested that certain prominent Hutu figures in opposition to the regime in Kigali were also expected to board the airplane.

The latest incident comes at the time when relations between Zaire and Rwanda are growing ever more

strained following new Rwandan accusations that Zaire is helping soldiers of the mostly Hutu former Rwandan Army to prepare for an attack on Rwanda. The government here said it believed the Rwandan Patriotic Army mounted last week's attack on an island base for Hutu rebels in order to discourage refugees from going home.

The reason for General Eluki Monga Aundu's visit to Goma was to prepare soldiers to implement the decision which said all refugees would have to leave by the end of this year or face forced repatriation. [end recording]

Tanzania**Ten Opposition Parties Withdraw From Elections***EA1411095295 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 13 Nov 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Three presidential aspirants from the opposition parties have withdrawn from contesting the seat following allegations of fraud in casting votes. Ten opposition parties, which lodged their case in court calling for the cancellation of the presidential and parliamentary elections in Dar es Salaam region, have withdrawn from the elections.

This action of withdrawing from contesting the presidency and boycotting the presidential and parliamentary elections in seven of Dar es Salaam's constituencies due to be held on 19 November, follows a ruling by the Tanzanian High Court. The court rejected an application by the opposition parties calling for the suspension of presidential and parliamentary elections in the Dar es Salaam region, and for the withholding of the results of the presidential elections by the Electoral Commission until the case calling for the nullification of the nationwide elections is solved.

The presidential candidates who withdrew from the race are Augustine Mrema of the National Convention for Construction and Reform [NCCR-Mageuzi], John Cheyo of the United Democratic Party [UDP], and Ibrahim Lipumba of the Civic United Front [CUF]. Consequently, the sole presidential candidate is the ruling Revolutionary Party's [CCM] candidate, Benjamin Mkapa.

Addressing a news conference after their joint meeting at the Starlight Hotel, in Dar es Salaam, after the High Court ruling, the NCCR-Mageuzi presidential aspirant, Augustine Mrema, said the opposition parties cannot participate in elections in the Dar es Salaam region since their participation would be tantamount to legalizing the sins of the CCM, and the Electoral Commission. He said: The opposition parties cannot accept to continue participating in the elections as they would ridicule themselves by being taken for a ride by a clique.

For his part, the UDP presidential aspirant, Mr. John Cheyo said: The source of chaos is not the opposition parties which do not have the government organs at their disposal, since all matters pertaining to the elections have already been finalized. He said the court duped

them since all election matters were premeditated. He also said there was no pressure on them, from anybody, but that they had withdrawn of their own accord. He said the decision was collective because it had become apparent that the elections in Dar es Salaam would not be free and fair.

The presidential candidate on the CUF's ticket, Mr. Ibrahim Lipumba, said they regret the court's ruling although they will still lodge an appeal, and their case will be pursued. Mr. Lipumba said the court's ruling has created a big challenge to the opposition parties.

The chairman of the CCM election secretariat, Mr. Abdulrahman Kinana, said the decision by the opposition parties is personal and does not involve the members or followers of those opposition parties. He said their decision is aimed at forcing the citizens' hands, and at depriving them of their right to participate in the elections, a matter which is their constitutional right. He expressed his dismay that the opposition leaders only believe in justice when it is beneficial to them, but cannot accept it when it is not since they give priority to their interests.

Mr. Kinana said opposition leaders lack the wisdom to accept defeat, which is vital for any political leader. He said the problem of insisting only on claiming victory is common to many opposition leaders in Africa, and that this is the cause of chaos in the country.

Uganda**Government Reportedly Holding Arms Suppliers***EA1311205195 Nairobi KTN Television Network
in English 1600 GMT 13 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Latest reports say Ugandan authorities are holding one Kenyan and two Ugandans, who were last week allegedly found with large quantities of ammunition said to be destined for Kenya.

A Ugandan NEW VISION reporter told KTN in Malaba that the three are being held at Malaba police station after being arrested on Saturday [11 November] night as they attempted to cross the border. The reporter, Abraham (Modeke), quoted the Ugandan police as saying that they suspected the arms were intended to be supplied to Ugandans. [passage omitted]

ANC Calls Urgent Meeting on Nigeria

*MB1311170495 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1628 GMT 13 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG Nov 13
SAPA — The African National Congress has called an urgent meeting for Tuesday [14 November] morning with its alliance partners and a wide variety of other organisations to discuss the situation in Nigeria and formulate a programme of action.

The meeting was called following the execution in Nigeria of writer Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other anti-government activists of his Ogoni tribe.

The meeting is being convened by the office of ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa and will take place at the organisations's headquarters in central Johannesburg. ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa announced on Monday. The meeting will be led by ANC deputy secretary-general Cheryl Carolus.

Representatives from the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the South African Communist Party, the South African National Civic Organisation, Lawyers for Human Rights, the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Business South Africa, the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce, the National Olympic Committee of South Africa, the South African Football Association and the South African Council of Churches will attend. Members of Jewish, Muslim and Hindu organisations will also be present.

Mamoepa said the meeting would consider the response of the various organisations to the execution of the nine activists and discuss a programme of action to "register our indignation".

The meeting would also discuss ways of ensuring that Nigeria complied with Commonwealth resolutions for urgent movement towards democracy.

Nigeria Expelled From Soccer Tournament

*MB1311163395 Johannesburg SAsm Radio Network
in English 1400 GMT 13 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa has withdrawn an invitation to Nigeria to take part in the Four Nations Cup soccer tournament starting this weekend.

The Department of Sports says the decision was taken after a meeting with the South African Football Association. It follows a move by the Commonwealth to suspend Nigeria over the execution of nine human rights activists last weekend. The Department of Sports said it condemned the inhuman actions of the Nigerian Government in the strongest terms possible, however its decision did not reflect on the Nigerian soccer team. Nigeria

was the leading draw card in the tournament, which also features Egypt, Zambia, and South Africa. Either Mozambique or Zimbabwe will replace Nigeria in the tournament.

Defense Official on Ability To Aid UN Efforts

*MB0911141495 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
09 Nov 95 p 3*

[Report by Norman Chandler]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Army Battle School, Northern Cape — South Africa's neighbours and other African countries were looking to this country's military might to play a major role in United Nations' peacekeeping efforts, Deputy Defence Minister Ronnie Kasrils said yesterday.

However, while the Government had not ruled out the possibility, there was much to be done before South African troops could operate under the UN flag.

Kasrils was speaking at the end of the largest conventional warfare exercise held in South Africa, which was viewed by the representatives of 23 foreign governments.

The exercise entailed the deployment of 7,000 men and tons of equipment over a period of three weeks.

Kasrils said: "South Africa is not wanting to be accused of being the 'big brother' of Africa. Our African neighbours are asking us to play a leading role, but in reality we are a regional power. We have the infrastructure to assist and, above all, we have the economic might.

"The South African National Defence Force (SANDF) is already lending assistance to brother forces in the training of naval, air and land troops from other countries."

Kasrils said South Africa had to guard against falling into the trap of expectations, and beginning to perform as though "we are more equal than others".

The exercise, code-named Operation Southern Cross, gave international observers a rare insight into the country's military strength.

The defence attaches were able to see for themselves that the SANDF had the competency to do battle in daylight conditions, and at night.

Artillery, ground troops, engineers, the air force and the navy took part in a firepower exhibition which was eagerly filmed by the observers.

An all-night exercise demonstrated the defence force's capabilities with a bridge-laying manoeuvre, a dawn air

attack yesterday, and a battle exercise which utilised the world renowned G-5 and G-6 artillery pieces as well as the air force's supersonic Cheetah fighters and Mirage aircraft.

Among the foreign governments represented were the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia, France, Belgium, Taiwan and 10 African states including Nigeria.

The exercise was also attended by Defence Minister Joe Modise and General Georg Meiring, chief of the SANDF.

Bavarian Premier Discusses German Cooperation

*MB0911181795 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1619 GMT 9 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA Nov 9 SAPA — Bavarian premier Dr Edmund Stoiber on Thursday undertook to have South Africa put back on top of the German agenda.

"In the time of apartheid South Africa was on the top of every agenda every day," he told reporters in Pretoria. "Now you have overcome apartheid, but that is just one step in the development process." Stoiber added Germany could assist South Africa in promoting co-operation with the European Union. He also intend to invest in South Africa. "Bavaria, as an exporting country, is always in need of a new market."

In talks with President Nelson Mandela, deputy presidents F W de Klerk and Thabo Mbeki and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi Stoiber has pledged Bavarian support for vocational training in South Africa. "Without qualified vocational training there can be no growth towards small and medium businesses in South Africa, something which is very important," he said.

Stoiber said it had emerged from his talks with South African leaders that crime was one of the country's biggest problems. "It is necessary to reduce the crime rate if South Africa wants to improve its economic and social condition. It is a problem I cannot solve overnight but it is important that we exchange views and experiences and promote co-operation between our police forces."

Stoiber expressed confidence in South Africa's future and said he had concluded that to invest in the country would be worthwhile both politically and economically. Possible business co-operation included the production of South Africa's envisaged high-security identification documents. German company Giesecke and Devrient had teamed up with South Africa's Nampak to form Multi Security Technology, currently tendering for supplying security features for the documents.

Mozambican Minister, Union Sign Farming Accord

*MB1111150895 Johannesburg SAPA Radio Network
in English 0500 GMT 11 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mozambican Prime Minister Pascoal Mocumbi has arrived in Pretoria to discuss a planned mass move of conservative white South African farmers to Mozambique.

Transvaal Agricultural Union President Dries Bruwer says Mr. Mocumbi was to have met Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen today to discuss an intergovernmental agreement on the project. In terms of the project, about 1,000 South African farmers are to move to prime farming land in Mozambique, which has six times more arable land than South Africa.

Mr. Bruwer and General Viljoen visited Mozambique in February, and they said they believed the government of President Joaquim Chissano will welcome white South African farmers as a way of stabilizing the country.

Iranian President To Visit Early Next Year

*MB1311164195 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio
in English 1500 GMT 13 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The South African Ambassador to Iran, Mr. (Musa Mohammad Moolla), says the Iranian President, 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, is to pay an official visit to South Africa in March or April next year.

Mr. (Moolla) said in an interview published in Tehran that the trip, the first to the African country by an Iranian head of state since the 1979 Islamic revolution, was decided on during a visit to South Africa by the Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati.

Tehran and Pretoria reestablished diplomatic ties and rapidly developed political and economic relations since the coming to power of President Nelson Mandela in May 1994. Mr. (Moolla) said ties between the two countries had developed notably in the fields of oil and mines, with South Africa buying three-quarters of its oil from Iran.

Manuel Admits to 'Jumping the Gun' on Refugees

*MB1311191195 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1751 GMT 13 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA Nov 13 SAPA — Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel on Monday [13 November] admitted to "jumping the gun" on the Mozambican refugee question, saying remarks he made in Cape Town last week on the repatriation of Mozambican refugees were "inaccurate".

According to ministry spokesman Ismail Lagardien, Manuel last week told a Cape Town conference that the government had decided to place a moratorium on the repatriation of Mozambican refugees. Lagardien said the government had in fact taken no such decision.

Manuel had explained his "mistake" in a telephone call to his Cabinet colleague, Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"Both parties accepted that Mr Manuel's comments were not entirely correct and that any decision to place a moratorium on the repatriation of illegal aliens or refugees would have to go through the established legal channels," Lagardien said in a statement.

Lagardien said when Manuel addressed public gatherings he was often confronted with questions and issues that fell outside the scope of his portfolio and was expected to respond.

"The Minister regrets any perceptions or misconceptions that may have been spread," said Lagardien.

He said Manuel had initiated a regional industrial location study that would "look at among others, capacity building in neighbouring states so as to alleviate the unemployment problems in these countries".

"The region's prosperity lies through the development of an equitable regional industrial development policy since unemployment in neighbouring states impacts on South Africa," added Lagardien.

Buthelezi: ANC Using Army for 'Genocide'

*MB1211154495 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1437 GMT 12 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ESCOURT Nov 12 SAPA — African National Congress members within the SA [South Africa] National Defence Force [SANDF] have used their positions and soldiers to carry out violent acts in the name of their organisation, Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Sunday [12 November]. In a speech prepared for delivery at a peace rally in Okhahlamba near Escourt in KwaZulu/Natal, Buthelezi said just before the local government elections IFP candidates in Mpumalanga province were ambushed by SANDF members.

"The might of the state is now being harnessed to destroy our party, the IFP, a party they consider to be their enemy number one," he said. "Not even rightwing organisations are being brutalised in the way our IFP leaders and members are being brutalised."

Buthelezi said many IFP members had been at the receiving end of the violence which started in 1985 with "the launch of the United Democratic Front by

the ANC". The IFP had pleaded with the previous government to stop "this carnage" to no avail. "One was hoping that this would stop with the emergence of a government led by a black majority party. But instead, members of the security forces who are deployed ostensibly to protect our communities, are the very ones who are carrying out this genocide."

Buthelezi said he had always reported to Cabinet specific cases of the killings verbally and in writing to Defence Minister Joe Modise and Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, but had to date received no response. He said the IFP was being physically eliminated because, "our case for real democracy, justice and pluralism is immeasurable".

Referring to Gauteng premier Tokyo Sexwale's earlier statements that the ANC would bus its supporters to KwaZulu/Natal for the province's local government election, Buthelezi said the matter would be discussed at next week's traditional leaders conference in the province.

IFP Links Arrests To Attempt on Buthelezi

*MB1311162595 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1541 GMT 13 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] DURBAN Nov 13 SAPA — The arrest of four off-duty SANDF [South African National Defense Force] members in Wembezi in the KwaZulu/Natal Midlands on Sunday [12 November] could be linked to an attempt to assassinate Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the IFP said on Monday.

The arrest of the four South African National Defence Force members was on Monday afternoon confirmed by the SANDF Natal Command chief Brig Chris Le Roux.

They were seen dressed in brown SANDF uniforms in the presence of African National Congress crowds gathered in Wembezi close to an IFP rally addressed by Buthelezi.

"These members have been identified as non-statutory force members undergoing training at the technical services training unit in Pretoria," the SANDF said.

The members would be escorted back to Pretoria "for an in-depth investigation with regard to their presence at a political rally whilst in SANDF uniform," the SANDF said.

IFP defence spokesman Senator Phillip Powell said the arrests correlated with information received on Thursday that four SANDF members had been "hired" by ANC structures in Wembezi to assassinate Buthelezi.

"Their presence in Wembezi supports the information which the IFP has given last Thursday," the IFP said in a statement.

"At best these members are guilty of violating constitutional provisions of neutrality. At worst we have a group of SANDF members recruited to assassinate Buthelezi," Powell said.

ANC comment was not immediately forthcoming on Monday afternoon.

Defense Force Denies Claims

MB1311164095 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1500 GMT 13 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] in KwaZulu/Natal has denied that hundreds of families planned to flee their homes in the midlands in fear of attacks by IFP supporters during the rally addressed by Dr. Buthelezi at the weekend.

IFP provincial MP David Nthombela said that this claim, made by Health MEC [Member of the Executive Council] and ANC executive member Zweli Mkhize had been inaccurate. Mr. Nthombela said nobody had fled the Vulindlela area during the weekend, and he challenged Dr. Mkhize to prove the claims.

And the Defense Force has denied claims by the IFP that four of its members were in Wembezi near Estcourt yesterday to assassinate IFP leader, Dr. Buthelezi. The IFP said soldiers had been part of an ANC crowd who were intimidating IFP supporters on their way to the rally. The party claimed that the men had been hired to kill Dr. Buthelezi and were intent on destabilizing the province in the run-up to the elections. A Defense Force spokesman denied the allegations and said an investigation was under way into the presence of the soldiers at the gathering.

ANC Rejects De Klerk Call To Revoke Indemnities

MB1311125195 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Nov 95 p 3

[Report by political reporter Jovial Rantao]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The ANC yesterday rejected Deputy President F W de Klerk's call that the 117 temporary indemnities granted to senior ANC members should be revoked, and called on senior officials from the former government to confess their involvement in apartheid crimes.

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the 117 indemnities to ANC leaders such as Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, Transport Minister Mac Maharaj and Defence Minister Joe Modise, were granted after they had fully

divulged their involvement in underground ANC structures and the struggle against the former government.

"The NP [National Party] and former cabinet ministers have not come clean. Immunity can be given only to people who confess.

"We've never denied anything. When they filled in indemnity application for forms, our members disclosed their involvement in the struggle against the former government," Mamoepa said.

During his visit to the Northern Cape this weekend, De Klerk said if President Mandela and Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi were saying the courts should be activated to deal with all charges for political crimes, irrespective of the Truth Commission and other allied processes, then the temporary indemnity granted to 117 senior ANC members should be revoked.

"Then I say the police and attorneys-general should be instructed to reopen all prosecutions and investigations which were suspended in terms of the negotiation process. If former defence force chiefs were to be charged on the basis that people under their command had committed crimes, then Defence Minister Joe Modise should also be charged for crimes committed under his command," De Klerk said.

Mamoepa said the trial of former Defence Minister Magnus Malan and 10 former South African Defence Force officers should be viewed as a criminal case and should not be politicised.

The 11 former SADF [South African Defense Force] officers, who are all out on bail, are expected in court on December 1.

Farmers React Angrily to Azayo Threats

MB1411071095 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 12 Nov 95 p 7

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Azanian Youth Organization [Azayo] won't know what hit it if it continues to threaten the so-called "liberation" of farm workers through mass action on farms, agricultural leaders warned this weekend.

They were reacting to a media statement that Azayo said, among other things, that white farmers have been symbols of racism over the years. The organization said it was concerned because farm workers were being stirred up in KwaZulu/Natal, the Free State, and other provinces.

It accused farmers of ill-treating farm workers and discriminating against them. That is why the organization had decided to extend mass action to white farms throughout the country.

"Because white Afrikaner farmers do not allow free political activities on their farms, Azayo threatens to forcibly occupy those farms to liberate farm workers. We will not ask for permission from any white man to occupy the farms," the statement said. [passage omitted]

Transvaal Agricultural Union [TAU] President Dries Bruwer said the TAU regarded the allegations and threats as a declaration of war. The organization is obviously provoking farmers.

"I expect the ANC to get these youths under control if the government really seeks genuine peace and reconciliation."

"If such youths carry out their threats and occupy farms without permission — especially in the current climate of lawlessness, violence, and murders — they can expect the farming communities to mobilize and protect their families and workers. It could develop into an armed struggle," Bruwer warned.

He said Azayo's threatening stance creates the impression of a bunch of irresponsible racists intent on plunging South Africa into further instability. Azayo can expect very strong resistance from farmers, but farm workers also are sick and tired of being instruments for the political motives of radicals.

"Although this youth organization is entirely ignorant about the realities in agriculture, one cannot just laugh away their pitiful naivete. All threats against farmers are taken seriously."

"Azayo is engaging in war talk, and it won't even know what hit it if it tries to carry out its threats."

Free State Agricultural Union President Piet Gous said in his reaction that threats of violence and accusations are rejected with contempt.

"These people are looking for blatant confrontation between white and black. I would be surprised if they represented the views of average and moderate black voters. They are sick radicals."

Azayo must take note that South African Afrikaner farmers are not going to allow themselves to be pushed around on their own land. Free State farmers are going to monitor the youths' actions, and if they want to carry out their threats, action will be taken against them.

"Farmers will do everything, and I mean everything, at their disposal to ensure a safe future," Gous said.

AWB Leader: ANC Incapable of Keeping Promises

*MB1411053595 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2231 GMT 13 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA Nov 13 SAPA — The government's inabilities and failure to deliver on pre-election promises would bring about its downfall, Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement; AWB] leader Eugene Terre'Blanche said on Monday [13 November].

President Nelson Mandela, Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale and Minister Without Portfolio Jay Naidoo were not capable of keeping their promises, Terre'Blanche said. "They cannot build houses and provide electricity and water to the millions they promised it to," he told a 700-strong AWB public meeting in Pretoria.

He said Mandela's estranged wife Winnie had the support of the "toyi-toyiing [protest dancing] youth", while Deputy Environmental Affairs Minister Bantu Holomisa and African National Congress MP Peter Mokaba were breathing down the president's neck. Terre'Blanche said the government's "other main enemy" was its inability to grant the Zulu and Boer nations their independence.

He said Mandela had the ability to bring peace to South Africa. "He can bring peace and prosperity to the country by granting each nation its right to be free.

"If the Zulu's don't want to be part of the government, let them be in their Zulu country. The AWB understands their craving for freedom."

Terre'Blanche also criticised the arrest of former Defence Minister Magnus Malan. "Malan was in the middle of a terrorist war against an enemy with cunning methods. Since when are soldiers accused of murder? It is their task to destroy, to demolish the enemy and to protect their nation." Terre'Blanche said it would be fair if African National Congress "generals who fought against the Boers" were also arrested.

Boerestaat Party [Boer Homeland Party] leader Robert van Tonder however told the meeting Malan and the other former security force generals charged with murder did not deserve sympathy. "They betrayed us. Before the elections we went to them and said: 'You are sitting in powerful positions. F W de Klerk is going to sell out our land.' They refused to help us," van Tonder said. "Now they must not come crying to us. They are victims of their own doing."

Effectiveness of Security for VIP's Questioned

*MB1011200595 Johannesburg MAIL & GUARDIAN
in English 10-16 95 p 7*

[Report by Stefaans Brummer]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The amalgamation of former sworn enemies — opposing sides of the apartheid divide — into the police unit protecting President Nelson Mandela and other VIPs may have compromised the effectiveness of the unit.

Mandela, in a gesture of reconciliation, uses a team from the National Protection Service (NPS) composed about half of members formerly with the African National Congress' Department of Intelligence and Security (DIS) and half of the old South African Police Special Guard Unit (SGU).

Mandela trusts them, and his gesture is thought to have increased their loyalty, but not everyone shares this confidence. Should the loyalty of, for example, a policeman assigned to Mandela's protection be doubted, former ANC operatives will ensure Mandela is "covered" by one of their own.

Deputy President FW de Klerk so distrusts his old rivals that he still uses no bodyguards from either an ANC or a PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] background.

And the MAIL & GUARDIAN is aware of instances where operatives of questionable character have made it into the NPS. There are strong allegations that an off-duty NPS member executed a criminal in Soweto in September as part of an unorthodox anti-crime drive, while another member, a former Inkatha "warlord" who later joined DIS, is alleged to direct a vigilante gang in a Durban township.

Some NPS members from the SGU are known to have a record of involvement in dubious activities of the old security police.

News images flashed across the world last weekend showing how security men shoved Israeli prime minister Yitzhaq Rabin into his limousine, shielding him from further attack after right-wing student Yigal Amir shot him twice at close range.

But the action of the security men, acknowledged to be among the best trained in the world, came too late; the premier, a hawk turned dove in Israel's peace process, died in hospital soon after. The assassination sent shock waves around the globe, not least among the security agencies responsible for the safety of the world's leaders.

In South Africa, two factors increased apprehension about the chances of a "copycat" attempt. First, as

police commissioner George Fivaz pointed out when he announced this week he had put South Africa's VIP protectors on full alert, there are "distinct parallels" between the political processes in Israel and South Africa.

Secondly, a factor which aggravates the "parallels" are fears of a right-wing backlash, likely to involve security force personnel, after last week's arrest on third force allegations of ex-defence minister Magnus Malan and top military officers.

A secret police document leaked to the media relays Fivaz's concern over the possibility of a "mobilisation" by former and serving security force members against the arrests and instructs the police Crime Intelligence Service to evaluate the threat.

Where the loyalty of members of the police and the military is in question, it becomes all the more important that the loyalty of those who protect VIPs is undivided. The spectre rises of the assassination of Indian premier Indira Gandhi, killed by her own bodyguards, Sikhs who thought her policies contrary to the interests of India's Sikh community.

It appears the NPS, the unit responsible for the safety of Mandela and his deputies, cabinet ministers and their deputies, some judges, and other public figures, is subject to at least some of the same factors that have strained the integration process elsewhere in the police and military.

The NPS is a product mainly of the amalgamation of the old South African Police SGU (which had close links with the apartheid security police), members of the ANC's DIS, and members of the security arm of the Pan Africanist Congress.

But, in the flush of reconciliation between former enemies, lower standards of security screening may have been applied lest anyone feels slighted by rebuffs.

The tightrope of amalgamation is reflected in the command structure. There are joint commanders at different levels, and the NPS, nationally is commanded by two men: Brigadier Gary Kruser, formerly with DIS, is in charge of operations, while Brigadier Riaan Engelbrecht, formerly Special Guard Unit, is in charge of planning.

Kruser acknowledged there have been problems, and will continue to be problems, but said they had been fewer than expected. He said the first batch of NPS members had been sent this week on a new VIP protection course, designed in consultation with international

experts, to "cement" the skills obtained in widely divergent training backgrounds. All members will eventually have to do the course.

Standard security screening procedures had been used to select NPS members, and some DIS operatives had not made the grade because of previous criminal activities, Kruser said.

The amalgamation process — which is not yet complete — remains fraught with difficulties. The VIP protection unit of the old KwaZulu Police, which is supposed to integrate with the NPS as the KwaZulu Police integrates with the South African Police Service, has so far remained separate. Its commander, Major Leonard Langeni, was named before last year's elections in a Transitional Executive Council report on KwaZulu-Natal hitsquads, and has now been added to the list of witnesses in the Malan trial.

The KwaZulu Police VIP protection unit includes members of the Caprivi 200 — the group of Zulu warriors trained by the South African Defence Force on the Angolan border in 1986, and which is implicated in hit-squad activities in the case against Malan.

In that unit, the distinction between assassin and guard against assassination appears blurred. When the time comes to integrate these men into the NPS, will secure screening procedures override the need for "reconciliation" and will South Africa's leaders be safe?

Freedom Front Leader Viljoen Profiled

MB1311185495 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY
INDEPENDENT in English 12 Nov 95 p 4

[Report on interview with Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen by Darryl Accone in Pretoria; date not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] At first glance, Constand Viljoen is the embodiment of contradiction. His broad fingers are those of an artist, not a farmer, his medium, compact build seems out of step with the conventional stereotype for success in vertically integrated hierarchies like the army.

But Viljoen has been both a general and a farmer. He was chief of the army from 1976 to 1980 and thereafter headed what was then the SADF [South African Defense Force] until his retirement in 1985. At 50, a lengthy second act in cattle farming at Ohrigstad beckoned, but events were to thrust on him the role of politician.

It's in that capacity he is meeting me at Freedom Front [FF] headquarters in Pretoria. The FF offices are a modest suite of rooms. The building is a monolith clad

in steel bars that act as sunblinds and security. The impression is of a bunker extruded from the bowels of the earth.

There is no bunker mentality to Viljoen, however. He is pragmatic about what he must do in the cause of Afrikaner self-determination and is trying to distance himself even further from right-wing factions that would imbue him with messianic status. That becomes apparent as we discuss the murder charges brought against Magnus Malan and other former SADF generals. Pondering the prospect of right-wing violence, he responds: "I can in no way claim to speak on behalf of the right wing. I am not a right-winger. But I have had no indications that would be the case.

"I always said the main concern in the issue of reconciliation, from my side, was that it was already adversely affected. But it's so important we will try to pick up the pieces and work to achieve success."

This week the FF made much of its results in the local elections. Viljoen is keen to point out that it garnered 4.3 percent of the 7 percent vote Afrikaners represent nationally. That is a vote for a mission, he says, not for any hope of taking power in the country.

He says the results mean: "A: Afrikaners accepting co-existence with the rest of the country, B: There is greater support for Afrikaner self-determination.

"The National Party [NP] rejected being the party of Afrikaners. It has succeeded in doing so in the Western Cape and in certain areas in the main cities, where black domestic workers have voted for it. They are psychologically intimidated by being part of the mass, and they live in white suburbs under the influence of NP housewives."

In moving towards its goal, the FF will remain non-aligned. Viljoen rejects comparisons or alliance with the IFP: despite its Zulu nationalism, it is federal while the FF stands for territorial self-determination.

He outlines areas of FF focus: "We are concerned mainly with the Afrikaner situation and how to fit into the new South Africa. We will examine how Afrikaners can play an indispensable role at all levels of government. Our task is to be economic entrepreneurs, boosting the economic development of South Africa and southern Africa. Political change in Africa not consolidated by means of economic development will result in political instability."

It is a platform designed to be persuasive, despite its overreaching bluntness. In that, it is much like the man, whose no-nonsense short-sleeved shirt brings to mind the practicality of Israeli politicians, dressing with a nod

to the weather and not to stuffy decorum. Surmounting that is the twinkle of Viljoen's sharp blue eyes.

In another era, another newspaper, they might have been impaling; here and now, they observe and flash, occasionally, with laughter. As when we discuss the putative existence of nuclear weapons in Viljoen's or right-wing hands. He laughs at images of himself with an ever-ready finger on the button.

But this is in the main a serious conversation. He returns to the theme of Afrikaners as purveyors of economic empowerment in Africa. "Previous colonial powers did nothing to enhance the potential of local people. When they withdrew, economic growth disappeared. Afrikaners are indigenous to Africa. "They have a specific role to replace previous entrepreneurs."

He believes that alongside commercial development, Afrikaners "will exercise political power through a volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland]. There are areas that can be established now, though the process will cater for Afrikaners dispersed throughout the country."

Afrikaner unity and overall census are vital. On the first, "great progress was made with the election." Then, there is "the political will of other parties, because when you speak about plans, you don't speak as if you are the only people in the country." Last, there is "demarcation of the most suitable area. There are many factors to consider — one needs a crystal ball to look in to demographic movements, the urbanisation of black people. We want to live in peace and we will be careful. Areas will be identified and then by resettling we will establish the necessary majority."

This is beginning to sound dangerously like the forced removals of apartheid. No, it will be primarily an influx of Afrikaners, and "Afrikaner desires and wishes have to be planned and executed to bring happiness and peace to all. We will honour the ideas of democracy."

Did that mean compensation, at the very least? "We'll pay compensation if it is necessary, but I haven't thought of that before," he replies.

That seems an odd admission in the meticulous, military style that has characterised his approach to things political. Of his army experience, stretching from 1956 to 1985, he recalls: "A lot of effort is spent in creating logical thinking and problem-solving ability, because if you make mistakes, you pay with lives."

"Afrikaners are not conventional military people. We are flexible. General de Wet emphasised the ability always to maintain maximum manoeuvring space. In politics it is the same. You cannot be rigid in the new

South Africa. Afrikaners do not have the numbers of the political power."

Indeed, the commando spirit of the Boer War seems an apt simile for the way Viljoen intends conducting the FF's political campaign. He points to De Wet and General Koos de la Rey as military icons, alongside Rommel and Montgomery.

But then he lists what is for him an essential difference between war and politics, something he says makes it difficult to deal with normal political questions and parties. "Lying is not in line with military tradition. Politicians are very good at propaganda, talking for 30 minutes without saying anything."

"Mr Mandela is not a normal politician. He has natural ways of applying the principals of propaganda. He is a strong leader within his own group, but I am a bit worried nowadays about his relationship with De Klerk and Buthelezi."

"Mr de Klerk was the cause I entered politics — he left Afrikaners in the lurch when he decided on the new line of individual liberalism. That is unacceptable for conservative Afrikaners. The interim constitution secured nothing for groups."

"De Klerk failed on major issues. I believe Kobie Coetsee rejected an offer from the ANC for a general amnesty, saying the NP had nothing to hide. That was the biggest mistake of the De Klerk government. De Klerk and his party did not fundamentally change. Their reform was an imitation of the ANC. They believed if they were like them, they would win the electorate's approval. They were wrong."

Conversely, Viljoen is confident that he and the FF are right. "We are a small but fundamental party. My concern in entering politics was when my people said they had no party in which they had enough confidence to guide them through the transition. My concern is peaceful co-existence. I reject assimilation — we will resist the melting pot principle with whatever peaceful means available. It is impossible to take a role parallel to and inside South Africa, to have people on the ground benefiting in terms of jobs, and freedom from poverty."

It is a frank manifesto, delivered with no qualms about sounding erringly separatist, but at the same time seemingly free of guile. But let there be no doubt that Viljoen is capable of setting ambushes for politicians and journalists. After all, he has had thrust upon him the future of a people — not necessarily an invitation to greatness, but certainly the yoke of responsibility.

All that is far from the dreams of the boy who grew up on a farm, wanting only to follow in his father's

footsteps. That future was shattered at 13 by the death of his father. His mother, he and his brother tried to keep the farm going. When they failed, the pastoral idyll died. Lack of money for tertiary agricultural education saw him opt for the army — "also very much in the Afrikaner tradition."

His early retirement from the army — just into his fifties — "secured seven years of good farming." If those were the years of plenty, in terms of the boyhood dream, one wonders how Viljoen views the years since 1992 and those to come.

"All I want is peace in the land and co-existence with all." It is said with conviction, but you can't help speculating if there isn't just a touch of propaganda cliché to the mantra.

Under One-Third of Voters Cast Ballots

*MB1111172095 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR
in English 11 Nov 95 pp 1-2*

[Report by Adrian Hadland]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Less than a third of South Africa's potential voters participated in the country's first democratic local government elections on November 1, according to poll organisers.

Election Task Group co-chairman Khehla Shubane told a news conference in Johannesburg that while this was in line with international standards, poor turnout levels

— particularly in the rural parts of the Free State, Northern Province and Northwest — had an impact on the overall figures.

Shubane said that 12.68 million, or 77.99%, of the 16.26 million people eligible to vote on November 1 had registered for the poll. This excluded the voters from KwaZulu/Natal, the Western Cape metropole and a number of other rural areas where elections will be held later this year or early next year.

Of those that had registered, 51.37%, or 5.3 million people, actually turned out at polling stations. This meant that of the estimated 16.2 million people in South Africa eligible to vote, only 32.6% had done so.

While 51% of registered voters had cast their votes, the equivalent figures were 46% in the United Kingdom and 45% in the United States, task group member Vie Milne said. This was encouraging, he said.

With only a handful of results still outstanding, the ANC's dominant showing in the poll was confirmed.

Shubane said the ANC had secured 66.37% of the votes compared to the National Party's 16.22%, the Inkatha Freedom Party's 0.71%, the Democratic Party's 3.15%, the Freedom Front's 4.03%, the Conservative Party's 1.15%, the Pan Africanist Congress' 1.42%, the African Christian Democratic Party's 0.59%, ratepayer associations' 2.16% and other, including independent, candidates' 3.18%.

Angola**UNITA Team Including Ben-Ben Returns to Luanda**

MB1311125595 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Nov 95

[Report by Alves Antonio; passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] will resume their talks concerning pending issues pertaining to the Lusaka Protocol's implementation.

The UNITA team finally returned to the Angolan capital this morning. They flew in from Bailundo and included General Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, UNITA chief of General Staff; General Artur Vinama; Brigadier [Alvaro Ussini]; Colonel Marcolino Nhani; Abel Chivukuvuku [former UNITA foreign affairs secretary]; and Isaias Samakuva, head of the UNITA team to the Joint Commission. Samakuva told the media at Luanda's international 4 February Airport that he has new ideas and plans to make the peace process move forward.

[Samakuva] "(?Yes, we think) [words indistinct] this break. Some doubts continue to hang over the minds of the Angolan people. We have new ideas and plans to advance the peace process."

Abel Chivukuvuku also spoke to the media:

[Chivukuvuku] "As an Angolan first and foremost, I think it is only normal that I should return to Luanda — even if I were here just to enjoy some holidays and meet old friends. From that point of view, there is nothing abnormal [words indistinct] we believe every effort must be made, with the help of society, to ensure this process moves faster and more securely. In this regard [words indistinct]."

The Angolan Government and UNITA teams are scheduled to start working this afternoon. It is believed the talks will focus on the confinement of UNITA armed troops and other pending issues. Deputy Minister Without Portfolio Higinio Carneiro said:

[Carneiro] "We are going to look at the situation and see what points are lagging behind. There are issues relating to the confinement of UNITA troops. The aim is to disarm those troops and put that military equipment away. We must deal with the issue of confining the Rapid Intervention Police. Obviously, we also will touch on the return of Angolan Armed Forces to the nearest barracks. Thus, we will have to discuss a number of issues connected with the Lusaka Protocol's implementation."

UNITA Says Mercenaries Seek To Murder Savimbi

MB1011082095 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 9 Nov 95

[From the "Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] Talks between the military delegations of the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], suspended last month, will resume on 13 November. This was announced by UNITA Secretary General Paulo Lukamba Gato, who also spoke to BBC reporter Ligio Monteiro about mercenaries held by UNITA.

[Begin recording] [Gato] Today we held talks with the government delegation for about four hours and discussed the problems affecting the peace process. The meeting was positive, although not conclusive, and it will continue in Luanda on 13 November.

[Monteiro] Does this mean that the chief of UNITA's general staff will return to Luanda to continue with talks on military issues?

[Gato] He will probably be part of the delegation leaving for Luanda for talks on 13 November.

[Monteiro] How do you interpret the visit of the U.S. undersecretary who has tried to pressure the two sides to speed up the peace process. Did this affect relations between the government and UNITA?

[Gato] I think so. I believe the U.S. assistant secretary's visit was positive, since it gave the Americans a broader view of the Angolan peace process. Thus they will be able to play a more realistic role in narrowing the differences between both sides. We believe his visit was extremely positive; however, I would like to stress that national reconciliation depends on the government's political willingness.

[Monteiro] UNITA recently claimed to have captured four South African mercenaries who intended to murder the UNITA leader. Would you like to comment on the issue?

[Gato] Yes, UNITA captured four South African mercenaries recruited by Executive Outcomes. They were captured in Lunda Norte Province and are not in Bailundo at present, but heading for a safer area so that this matter may be dealt with most appropriately. We have concrete evidence that a group of mercenaries are trying to locate the four prisoners and have the mission of murdering the UNITA leader, which is foolishness.

[Monteiro] When will UNITA present the alleged mercenaries publicly?

[Gato] In due time. They are not alleged mercenaries; they are true mercenaries from Executive Outcomes. If you have doubts about this, you can ask the company that recruited them. [end recording]

President Santos Marks National Anniversary

*MB1111191295 Luanda TPA Television Network
in Portuguese 2018 GMT 10 Nov 95*

[Address to the nation by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos marking the 20th anniversary of national independence; place and date not given — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Angolan people: We have been independent for the past 20 years. During this period, many Angolans were born free of the colonial yoke that Angola had borne for about 500 years.

We still need to write adequately the history of our national liberation. In the genesis and development of this process, we shall certainly find some of the reasons to explain most of the problems we are facing today, because the total and complete independence we seek has its price. It is a difficult but honorable path, on which thousands of anonymous Angolans have trod. They include Angolan guerrillas, clandestine fighters, as well as political prisoners and political leaders, including Agostinho Neto, whose role and heroic deeds are points of reference in our history. Those deeds cannot be forgotten without misrepresenting our history.

Today, because of the many difficulties we are experiencing, there is a strong tendency, in certain circles of our society, to glamorize the colonial regime and hail its economic achievements. These people forget, however, that those achievements did not benefit the overwhelming majority of the Angolan people.

The country became independent with a minute number of cadres having university education or management experience. There was no single Angolan industrialist. All existing property belonged to Portuguese citizens. In the judicial sector, there were only three university graduates. In the public service the situation was no better. It is enough to recall that throughout colonial history there were only two Angolan provincial secretaries. This situation was made worse by a massive exodus of Portuguese citizens who had been responsible for the normal operation of state institutions and the Angolan economy.

What is more, Angolan independence was proclaimed during a period of total war, with two foreign armies — from South Africa and Zaire — at the doorstep of the country's capital.

As aggression was repulsed and the central government's authority was beginning to be consolidated

throughout the land, a coup attempt led to the death of many leaders, cadres, and people, and created an atmosphere of confrontation and distrust throughout the country, with disastrous and traumatic consequences for the reunification of the Angolan people.

Two years after the death of the first president of Angola, a vacuum was created. This vacuum had begun to be filled gradually when, in the early 80's, we experienced new South African invasions and a temporary occupation of a vast region in the southwest Angola. As a matter of fact, the invasions led to the biggest conventional battles ever waged in Sub-Saharan Africa, with tragic results for our country's people and infrastructure. More than 200,000 people were displaced, about 30,000 people were killed, and material damage amounted to \$12 billion. Even today, the city of Ndjiva, the capital of Cunene Province, is in ruins.

We experienced the implementation of the apartheid regime's strategy of total war against southern African countries. We countered this strategy with our program of defense for the achievement of peace. The fundamental contribution of the Angolan people and Government has almost been forgotten today. As a result of this contribution, it was possible to resolve one of the most serious conflicts threatening world peace and preventing the development of a region with an exceptional economic potential.

Without this contribution, it would not have been possible to conclude and sign the New York Accords in December 1988 between Angola, Cuba, and South Africa. The signing of these accords was a decisive step toward resolving the regional conflict and igniting our efforts to achieve internal peace, to end foreign interference, and to consolidate national independence.

This process was followed by the signing of the Bicesse Accords and the subsequent democratic multiparty elections on 29 and 30 September 1992.

When the cycle of violence seemed to have come to an end and the process of national reconciliation begun, the war resumed — the biggest tragedy in Angola's recent history. National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] decided to contest by force of arms the election results, regarded as free and fair by the United Nations and all international observers present. The figures speak for themselves. The continuation of the internal conflict in only two years reached unthinkable figures, exceeding all previous conflicts: More than 300,000 people were killed. About 1 million were wounded. Five provincial capitals and dozens of villages were reduced to ruins or completely paralyzed economically and socially. Important agricultural areas became

totally unproductive. Three million people were forced to abandon their home areas. All the infrastructure — including bridges, roads, schools, hospitals, and factories — which had been rehabilitated during the pre-electoral period, was totally destroyed.

New peace and national reconciliation efforts were undertaken to end the fratricidal war. About a year ago we signed the Lusaka Protocol, which was hailed throughout the world. I will return to this topic later.

Twenty years after the end of the colonial war, and because of our people's determination and sacrifice, Angola continues to maintain the integrity of its borders. It affirmed and consolidated its sovereignty, and it is already occupying a respectable place among the nations of the world.

Without trying in any way to give a falsely optimistic view of reality — which we recognize as being serious and full of problems — it is only fair to stress that the Angolan people are today more aware of their national identity and the factors that unite them as a people different from other peoples in the region, on the continent, and throughout the world. This achievement was possible, first of all, because of the integration, without distinction, of people of all ethnic groups, races, origins, and social class, in our army, police, and other forces of law and order. It was in these bodies — true bastions — that the love for the fatherland was forged and the values and principles that enshrine and justify it were defended. The sacrifices of the defense and security forces, in close alliance with the people, can never be sufficiently recognized. We bow our heads to all those who fought so that Angola could survive as a free, democratic, and independent nation. We pay homage to all those who fell so that Angola could survive as a free, democratic, and independent nation.

At various other levels — from sports to culture and education — this feeling that we belong to one nation has gained strength. We see today that we proudly react as one nation when one of our writers, musicians, painters, or sportsmen gain international fame. We also react as one nation when we try to defend our understanding of the history of the fatherland and our cultural roots.

What is more, the introduction of political pluralism during the 90's made it possible for all Angolan citizens to join political parties of their choice, broadened the possibility for all people to participate in public life, and allowed them to clearly identify as members of the same fatherland, although with different views and proposals for resolving their many common problems. This plurality of views and this unity in difference encourage us to say that even our country's most

complex problems can be tackled and resolved, as long as there is a patriotic desire by all Angolans to help overcome them, while rigorously respecting the rule of law.

Other positive signs of our society's vitality can be clearly seen in the growing movement of associations and in the willingness of some associations and non-governmental organizations to carry out projects of social solidarity with the children and citizens facing hardship.

It is equally fair to stress the role played by churches in their efforts to mobilize believers for pacification and national reconciliation, as well to validate the values of the family, life, and human dignity.

Now a word to the old ones — notably to the leaders of our communities and the traditional authorities who played a big role in maintaining social cohesion during periods of acute crisis and war, particularly when and where the state administration was missing. Sometimes misunderstood, these leaders became targets when all they wanted was to protect their communities and property. The entire nation must pay sincere homage to all those traditional leaders, religious leaders, and representatives of humanitarian organizations who died in the service of the people.

We now need to rapidly consolidate peace, which is indispensable to normal life. This is what I seek in my talks with the president of UNITA. In Brussels, we noted that the situation was tense in some regions of the country and that we must take concrete steps to reinforce mutual trust. We agreed to work to create conditions in four assembly regions in Huambo and Uige. We agreed to work for the confinement of UNITA troops and their incorporation into the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], as scheduled, in those regions. What is more, it was agreed that the FAA and the Rapid Intervention Police units in those regions would carry out their tasks, as stipulated in the Lusaka Protocol. It was established that 20 November or 25 December would be the probable deadlines for concluding those tasks.

Following the confinement and incorporation, the extension of the state administration will immediately begin in those regions, with the appointment of district administrators and provincial governors, including cadres selected by UNITA, in conformity with the annexes of the Lusaka Protocol, thus beginning with the task of national (?reconciliation).

Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, and the peace process observers have hailed and supported this initiative and decided to encourage it. The implementation of the

Lusaka Protocol is currently at a crucial stage, which will demand political courage, reflection, and, above all, very close cooperation among all the involved parties.

The Angolan people have in their hands the key to the solution. I believe this time they will place national interests above all other interests, so that these actions can be successfully concluded and make the peace process irreversible.

What is more, we need to redouble efforts to halt the deteriorating economic and social situation, which is characterized by an almost inoperative productive apparatus, an increasingly serious social crisis, reduced purchasing power, shrinking real salaries, increased unemployment, and the near-destruction of the public administration.

Contrary to predictions made in bad faith by certain circles, the practical measures adopted last September have been implemented, while the permanent tasks are also being carried out. The benefits of these measures will begin to be felt by the Angolan people this month. Henceforth, we shall have two periods defined by the Council of Ministers. The first period involves practical actions for the months of November and December, with combined general measures affecting fiscal, monetary, and exchange rate policies, as well as prices and revenues. These macroeconomic measures must create a situation that favors economic growth and the production of increasing wealth, without ignoring social and political issues.

The second period will be to readjust the program for 1996. There will be no major changes. We will only be following a new strategy in the program's implementation. We must always hope that we will all, together, be able to overcome the present crisis. We must believe in our own strength. We must motivate our workers, as well as support and help build a dynamic national business sector that will be able to boost national production and contribute toward economic growth and the consolidation of national independence.

Let this day be a day of reflection and faith in the future of our great country! The challenges faced in the past have never made us give up. Now that we are nearer to realizing our aspirations we shall not give up.

Angola will finally have to be a viable and precious country for all its people. United, the Angolan people will win! United, the Angolan people will win! [repeats] Long live Angola!

Comoros

OAU Mission Arrives; Djohar in Exile

LD1311224395 Paris Radio France International
in French 2130 GMT 13 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] An OAU mission has just arrived in the Comoros to try to solve the current political crisis. The OAU envoy will meet political leaders and all the parties involved; and in the meantime, President Djohar is still in La Reunion, where he is finding time passing slowly. I am trapped, he says. Mohamed Djohar speaks to our colleagues from Radio France Outre-Mer:

[Begin Djohar recording] I do not know why I have been trapped here, since I am not a dictator. I did not ask to be invited. I did not ask. I arrived because, well, I was forced to do so; but given the current state of affairs, I can assure you it is not on. [passage omitted] In the end, if I have to, I shall go there — to Paris — and ask the French government: why? What sort of conduct is this? Is it true that the French Government is protecting the Caabi government, as I have been led to believe; or.... [sentence as heard] (?I have put) another government in place. Why is this government staying put? [end recording]

Madagascar

Prime Minister Names New Cabinet Members

EA1311125595 Antananarivo Radio Nationale
Malagasy Network in Malagasy
1625 GMT 10 Nov 95

[Announcement by Prime Minister Emmanuel Rakotovahiny at his office in Antananarivo on 10 November, in accordance with Decree No. 95-701 of 10 November]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] After listing the relevant legal preambles, the prime minister gave the names of those appointed in the government. Since you are eagerly awaiting these names, we are going to give them to you immediately:

Minister of Interior, Decentralization, and Territorial Security	Severin, Charles Clement
Minister of Civil Service, Administrative Reform, and Labor:	Rakotovololona, Henri
Minister of Budget, Finance, and Planning	Raherimanjato, Jean-Claude
Minister of National Education	Fanony, Fulgence

Minister of Economy and Investment Promotion	Rabetsitonta, Tovonahary
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Sylla, Jacques
Minister of Health and Population	Andriambao, Damary
Secretary of State in the Ministry of Health and Population in charge of Population	Ravao, Therese, Mrs.
Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development	Rakotoniana, Albert
Minister of Public Works and Regional Planning	Raoelils, Royal
Minister of National Police	(Babala, Leon Arsene)
Minister of the Armed Forces	Jackson, Tiamana, Gen.
Minister of Energy and Mining	Betiana, Bruno
Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals	Rabenindrainy, Ramanoelison
Minister of Industry and Handicrafts	Ramaroson, Alain
Minister of Trade and Tourism	Rakotonirainy, Henri
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	Andriamanjato, Ny Hasina
Minister of Transport and Meteorology	Radanielina, Narison
Minister of Youth and Sports	Razanaboto, Jean-Louis
Minister of Research Applied to Development	Andrianasolo, Roger
Secretary of State in the Prime Minister's Office in charge of Housing and the Fight Against Poverty	Ratsivalaka, Michele, Mrs.

In general terms, these are the ministers. Two ministries remain vacant, however. Their ministers have not been appointed tonight due to reasons of priority, according to the prime minister, who said that their names will be published within the next 48 hours. He also added that the two people have still not been contacted. The two remaining portfolios are those of communications and the secretary of state for higher learning. [passage omitted]

Three New Members Resign

EA1311110895 *Antananarivo Radio Nationale Malagasy Network in Malagasy*
1600 GMT 12 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] We are ending a crucial week in national affairs. During this week Manjakamiadana Palace in Antananarivo was reduced to ashes, an event which horrified the entire Malagasy people. [passage omitted]

Another important event which took place during the week was the formation on 10 November of a government led by the new prime minister, Emmanuel Rakotovahiny, from which three members have already resigned. We will monitor this issue closely during the coming week which starts tomorrow. [passage omitted]

Mozambique

Dhlakama on Moose, Commonwealth Membership

MB1211203695 *Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese* 1730 GMT 12 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Mozambique National Resistance leader Afonso Dhlakama returned to Maputo this afternoon. He had been in Cabo Delgado Province on a working visit. He was interviewed by journalists at the Maputo International Airport.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] You will meet with George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, tomorrow. Is there any special issue you will raise?

[Dhlakama] There is nothing I will raise. He is coming here to speak with Mozambicans. I have no issue to raise. We will hold normal talks, just as he will do with government officials.

[Correspondent] What do you think about Mozambique's membership to Commonwealth, Mr. President?

[Dhlakama] Well, there is nothing I feel. I cannot comment.

[Correspondent] But earlier you had an unfavorable view?

[Dhlakama] Certainly, and that is my view even today.

[Correspondent] Do you have anything to say about Rui Frank's [Mozambique Liberation Front's party secretary reportedly detained and assaulted on Dhlakama's orders] case?

[Dhlakama] No, that case is buried. There is nothing to it. [end recording]

Moose-Dhlakama Meeting Noted

MB1311124595 *Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 13 Nov 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has already met Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]. The meeting took place shortly after Moose's arrival in Maputo last night, but no details are available.

This afternoon, Moose will be received by President Joaquim Chissano. Afterward, Moose will attend a ceremony on the signing of an accord between the Mozambican Government and Enron, a U.S. company, for the tapping of Pande gas. About \$500 million will be invested in the project.

Meanwhile, Raul Domingos, leader of the Renamo parliamentary bench, has described a NOTICIAS report about the presence of more than 1,000 armed men at Renamo bases in Sofala as a false alarm. Domingos said there are a few men waiting to join the police and that he has been negotiating the issue with the interior minister. Domingos told our correspondent that the report was fabricated by the counterintelligence services to denigrate Renamo's image during George Moose's visit.

U.S. Pressure on Gas Agreement Criticized

MB1211175095 *Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 7 Nov 95 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] (Houston) John Kachamila, minister of mineral resources and energy, has categorically said that the Pande gas agreement with Enron, a U.S. company, is useless, although the final version is better than the first one. He said the agreement was signed under strong U.S. Government pressure.

The accusation, contained in an article signed by John Fleming, appeared in last week's edition of the HOUSTON CHRONICLE. The article, entitled "U.S. Foreign Aid Forced Agreement With Enron" says the agreement demonstrates how "U.S. officials use their contacts and financial power to help U.S. companies in a desperately poor country."

The newspaper cites Kachamila as saying: "There were open threats to freeze development funds if we did not sign the agreement and did not do so quickly. Their diplomats, particularly Mike McKinley, (the number two man at the U.S. Embassy in Maputo) pressured me to sign an agreement that was not good for Mozambique. He did not behave as a neutral diplomat. He behaved as if he was working for Enron. We even received phone calls from U.S. senators, threatening us to do this or do

that if we did not sign. Anthony Lake (assistant to the president for national security affairs) himself rang to tell us to sign."

Kachamila adds: "They launched a defamation campaign against us. I have never kept money for myself. No one in the Mozambican Government has ever done that. I was only trying to obtain the best agreement for the country, and for that I was called corrupt. Enron spent time playing games with us, while the U.S. Embassy kept threatening us that it would cancel aid. They were all saying that we were not signing the agreement because I wanted a certain percentage for myself, while all I wanted was a better agreement for the state."

Kachamila says elsewhere in his statement: "If you compare the first version that Enron presented us last year and the one that we have today, you will agree that we have a better agreement now. Enron (?doubled its offer), particularly after a World Bank-supervised study concluded that many of our concerns were legitimate. Now I ask, who is corrupt? For me, it is Enron for trying to make us swallow this rotten agreement."

John Fleming says in his article that U.S. Embassy officials in Maputo spent "months" opening "doors for Enron" including those of ministers and the president of the Republic.

"Using their influence and, later on, strongly suggesting that development funds would be frozen or canceled, the embassy officials gave Enron a strong instrument of pressure."

The article says that U.S. Ambassador in Maputo Dennis Jett confirms the use of U.S. official channels to help a U.S. company.

The newspaper cites Jett as saying: "During the time when international trade represented only 6 percent of U.S. trade, the promotion of our business interests abroad was not viewed as a priority. The role of the international trade in the United States is today, however, tremendously important. We see other governments supporting their companies. We will not fold our arms and ignore ours." What is more, Jett confirms that he spent "hours without end" speaking to the Mozambican Government "on Enron's behalf" and accompanying this company's officials to meetings with Mozambican officials.

Reaction to Country's Commonwealth Membership

MB1211193095 *Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Nov 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mozambique was officially admitted as the 53d member of the Commonwealth at

the organization's summit meeting in Auckland, New Zealand, today. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Leonardo Simao said shortly before leaving Maputo for the summit meeting last week that conditions had been created for Mozambique to finally become a Commonwealth member country.

Miguel Brito, international affairs expert, had this to say:

[Begin Brito recording] Well, I believe it is one decision that brings neither advantages nor disadvantages. I think it is a political and diplomatic decision that brings some benefits, like attending the Commonwealth's annual summit meetings and lobbying within the community. Considering that Mozambique is a new member and does not traditionally have the same characteristics as other member countries, its ability to influence decisions will not be as significant as that of former British colonies. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Helder Muteia, another citizen contacted by Radio Mozambique looked at the situation in two ways: First, he says, we need to look at the obvious advantages and thereafter at the disadvantages that such a membership can bring:

[Begin Muteia recording] As for the advantages, obviously joining the community opens a new field of economic and cultural relations, particularly with neighboring countries. The community has common projects and programs and a platform of understanding that could be taken advantage of for the development of Mozambique. Membership will strengthen relations with neighboring countries, allow a more effective trade [words indistinct]. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Renamo on Establishment of Dissident Association

MB1411082495 Maputo SAVANA in Portuguese
10 Nov 95 p 32

[FBIS Translated Text] Raul Domingos, leader of the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] parliamentary bench, says the emergence of Acodermo [Association of Neglected Renamo Veterans] stems from the "political frustrations and unbridled ambition" of some of its members.

Interviewed by SAVANA, Raul Domingos said Acodermo, which is led by Sebastiao Mapepa (Janota), did not emerge as a result of ideological disputes within Renamo, but "because they were unable to get leading positions in the organization."

Domingos, described as [Renamo leader] Dhlakama's "lackey" in the Acodermo manifesto, said: "The association's acronym and its goals clearly suggest that their

problem was that they could not be chiefs within Renamo." Domingos said if they had been promoted to senior positions, they would certainly not have surfaced as dissidents. He added: "You should note that they do not raise any ideological problems." They speak of having been abandoned and politically "neglected," and talk about privileges.

Raul Domingos says one's militancy in a given party is not prompted by the number of privileges or promotions that one enjoys. He adds: "It is a question of ideology."

Another Renamo official said: If Janota were to be offered a senior position in the party or to become Renamo's representative in Manica, "his Acodermo could certainly die."

Raul Domingos described as ridiculous and "childish" the claim that Dhlakama has many bags of money hidden at the former rebel movement's bases. He asked: "If they know where the money is why do they do not go and get it? They speak of billions. That is, they have counted it and know where it is..."

Acodermo claims that Dhlakama's father is guarded at his Mangunde home by 15 armed men. Asked to comment, all our Renamo sources said only the Mozambican police can confirm or deny the claim because the house where Dhlakama's father lives is in a public area and not in a militarized zone. "If the huge sums did in fact exist, then everybody could see them."

Meanwhile, the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] youth wing has urged the Renamo leader to retrieve the huge sums of money he reportedly owns from hideouts to help people overcome their suffering.

Zambia

MMD Criticized for Undemocratic Behavior

MB1411090195 Lusaka THE POST in English
20 Oct 95 p 6

[Article by Bandawe Banda, Transition Trust Zambia Project national coordinator: "MMD Is Exercising Power Over People"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The manner in which the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government wants to impose the new Constitution on Zambians is a perfect example of a political party exercising power over people as opposed to power to the people.

If the white paper is going to be approved by parliament, then democracy in this country would have been eroded. In the first place, the President appointed a constitutional review commission with the majority being

MMD members or sympathizers. These commissioners gathered views from many Zambians and came up with recommendations based on people's submissions. Unfortunately, the MMD cabinet disapproved all this well-meant recommendations and now insists that the MMD-dominated parliament should pass the Constitution, refusing the widely recommended Constituent Assembly method.

A Constitution is an important document which should not be left to feeble-minded MPs alone, without input from the people. The MMD leadership has established an undemocratic tradition by trying to change the direction and content of politics, using state power as instruments of control, a situation reminiscent of the second republic!

The most controversial clause is the one dealing with eligibility to stand as a republican president. The clause says that a candidate "must be Zambian citizen and both parents must be Zambian by birth".

It is hard to dismiss popular belief that the clause is not aimed at disqualifying former president Kenneth Kaunda. Government has argued that Kaunda is just an individual and there no way the government could have directed the clause against him.

But it is a fact that Kaunda offers the biggest challenge to Chiluba's presidency in next year's polls while UNIP [United National Independence Party] spells danger to MMD. Hence the ruling party, frightened by the prospects of losing the 1996 elections stops at nothing to destroy the chances of its opponents.

An ill-conceived campaign, through senseless bombardment of Zambians with anti-Kaunda propaganda, has been launched by the MMD government to disqualify Kaunda from standing. Sadly for the ruling party the move has boomeranged and nothing seems to be working.

It became clear from the public debate on the exposure of tunnels that most people considered the exposure as an unwise and foolish by the President.

On Kaunda's citizenship, legal affairs minister Remmy Mushota announced the MMD government would start criminal proceedings against Kaunda for forging and uttering Zambian citizenship. Rather than bring hatred for Kaunda, the topic generated sympathy for the old man.

This government is so removed from the people that it thinks it can dupe the people by passing the MMD's version of a Constitution for the people of Zambia. While it tells people to freely debate the white paper, the same government unleashes armed policemen on civic organisations members wanting to educate the public and later call them names. Meaningful public debates on important national issues are reduced to circus by government.

Undoubtedly, Kaunda has serious defects and he has outlived his usefulness, but if it is the wish of the people to have Super Ken for President next year, Chiluba and his frightened MMD should not bar him. If the MMD has no "frightened little men" and is sure of thrashing Kaunda, why use weird methods to bar the man?

Kaunda has a large following countrywide and to bar him from standing because of vengeance and hatred, is recipe for civil war.

So far there is no plausible argument the government has advanced on why Kaunda cannot stand.

In the absence of this, violent political arguments shall continue to characterize what should be serious politics.

What has been witnessed so far is disgraceful on the part of the ruling party and it is inevitable that all politicians involved, especially at high levels stop this manipulations.

Liberia**Taylor Orders Arrest of NPFL Officers**

AB1211191495 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 12 Nov 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dozens of commanders of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL, have been summarily locked up this weekend. It's a move by their faction's leader, Charles Taylor, to try to put a stop to the continuing harassment of civilians that's been blamed on some of the NPFL's most senior officers, and it means that thousands of civilians are still hiding in the bush, too scared to return to towns like Ganta and Gbarnga, where the NPFL has its headquarters. Our correspondent, Jonathan Peleye, telexed this report from Gbarnga:

This weekend's tension started when Mr. Charles Taylor ordered the immediate arrest of his chief of staff, Lieutenant General (George Duwana); and his deputy, General (Varney Wopagie). Once the order was issued, Gen. (Duwana), best known as Jack the Rebel, and his deputy were whisked off by a swarm of other fighters who tied them up before dragging them to a prison compound and to summary jail terms of nine and six months respectively. Gen. (Duwana) was reduced to the rank of captain, while his deputy came down to the rank of lieutenant.

The youthful chief of staff and his deputy are accused of fostering lawlessness in rural Liberia. Mr. Taylor next visited the border town of Ganta, where harassment from NPFL fighters has driven out residents of the once commercially lively town. Once there, he ordered the arrest of eight other NPFL commanders. The NPFL brigade commander in Ganta, General Amos Yanney, who implemented the arrest orders told me: More troublemakers were still being searched for. He said a large number of them fled the town and went into hiding upon hearing that their leader was en route, adding: But don't worry, we will get them at all costs.

While in Ganta yesterday, military sources also told me that a specially prepared squad had been dispatched to arrest one problematic general in the Nimba County district of Tapeta, where a commissioner and scores of civilians were massacred last month. The arrests of Jack the Rebel and others are being greeted here with happiness among civilians. This morning, I saw a large number of business people bringing out their goods to market, chanting that the problem of harassment is over.

Nigeria**Minister Says Suspension 'Long' Planned Action**

AB1311200095 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 13 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nigeria has said that the suspension of its membership by the Commonwealth has more to do with the position of Britain and allies on the crisis arising from the June 12 phenomenon than the judgment of the Ogoni Civil Disturbances Tribunal. The minister of information and culture, Dr. Walter Ofonagoro, said this in a statement on the decision of the Commonwealth summit in Auckland, New Zealand. He said that the Commonwealth had merely used the trial of the Ogoni leaders by the tribunal as a convenient excuse to carry out an action which had long been planned.

Dr. Ofonagoro stressed that in all civilized countries violent and murderous crimes committed on the battlefield, on a situation of civil insurrection, were normally disposed of through special tribunals. He stated that the Ogoni Civil Disturbances Tribunal composed of two high court judges and a soldier who had a Ph.D. in criminology.

The minister added that the composition and rules of procedure of the tribunal were established in the Civil Disturbances Act, which had been in existence three years before the present administration. He also referred to the use of tribunals for the trial of drug pushers who had in the past been executed, when convicted.

Government Statement on Commonwealth Suspension

AB1311210195 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 13 Nov 95

[Federal Government statement issued by Chief David Attah, chief press secretary to the head of state on 13 November on Nigeria's suspension from the Commonwealth — place not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Government and people of Nigeria have followed very closely developments of the 1995 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in New Zealand. The decision to suspend Nigeria from the Commonwealth is particularly regrettable, especially as it was precipitate and completely at variance with the realities and facts of the issues which gave rise to that decision. Nigeria, which has had 35 years of responsible and contributory membership of the Commonwealth, fully subscribes to the shared values and principles of the organization.

The uniqueness of the Commonwealth lies in the fact that it is an organization comprising nations of diverse

geographical, cultural, and racial background, with each member state enjoying full sovereignty and respecting the peculiarities of one another. The Commonwealth had, in the past, been characterized by full consultations based on mutual respect and the desire to forge consensus on topical issues of common interest and concern, fully respecting each other's sovereignty. In this context, Nigeria was encouraged by and welcomed the counsel and solidarity a number of Commonwealth leaders had shown in the period preceding the Auckland meeting. The most recent of such consultations had been with Presidents Nelson Mandela, Robert Mugabe, Daniel Arap Moi, Jerry Rawlings, Yoweri Museveni, and Prime Minister John Major. In exchanges of views with these and other leaders, there had been expressions of full understanding and appreciation of the complexities of the national issues which the recently announced program and timetable for transition to democratic civil rule, is designed to address.

This is why Nigeria is appalled by the unfortunate volte-face in New Zealand. Nigeria is conscious of the fact that membership of the Commonwealth is voluntary. Government is studying the full decisions of the Commonwealth Heads of Government and will respond appropriately, consistent with our national aspirations, interests, dignity, and self-respect. In the circumstance, government understands the outrage Nigerians feel about the ill-informed decisions which, in the end, will not serve any useful purpose. The government and people of Nigeria will patriotically confront this challenge to the (?course we have started), for the full and unimpeded realization of our transition program.

Commentary Considers Suspension

AB1311223095 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 13 Nov 95

[First of several installments of Ismael Shehu commentary]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ken Saro-Wiwa, leader of the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People, was hanged last Friday [10 November] together with eight other activists of the organization. They were executed for their conniving role in the killing of four people who, ironically, were eminent Ogoni tribesmen actively engaged in the movement Saro-Wiwa was leading. The four Ogonis were lynched in cold blood not because they opposed Saro-Wiwa's political philosophy of emancipating the Ogoni people, neither were they against efforts to save their land from the environmental damage inflicted by oil exploration. Rather, the four innocent Ogonis were murdered because they advocated a peaceful, nonconfrontation, and domesticated struggle, a struggle that will not further subject the Ogoni people to

Western exploitation. This was against the ulterior motive of Ken Saro-Wiwa who, unfolding events proved, has a cordial linkage with the imperialistic Western nations.

To ensure quick dispensation of justice, the Federal Government set up a judicial tribunal which tried and found Saro-Wiwa and his allies guilty of manslaughter. It thus passed the death sentence to the convicts which the Provisional Ruling Council [PRC] justifiably ratified and executed. The Friday hanging was highly welcome among Nigerians, notwithstanding the increasing international negative reaction and the diplomatic wranglings over the PRC decision. Since the hanging of Saro-Wiwa and his allies, the foreign media in their traditional way of tireless anti-Nigeria propaganda, have been misinforming the world and distorting the facts on the Ogoni crisis. In sequence to such negatively amplified reports, some Western nations have offered to take various diplomatic measures to demonstrate their resentment over the judgment and application of Saro-Wiwa and his fellow conspirators. They criticized us in spite of the criminal nature of the offense committed. Notable among the international injustices meted out to us include the suspension of Nigeria from the Commonwealth good plus a two-year ultimatum to return the country to democratic rule or face expulsion. The three years we all resolved for the take over of democracy is unacceptable to them.

Similarly, the European Economic Community, manipulated by the United Kingdom, has also announced the suspension of aid to Nigeria, while the United States announced an arms embargo on the federal government. Voices of other sister African states have been buried apparently by the instigated Mandela's surprising clamor for the expulsion of Nigeria from the Commonwealth. Mandela was only supported by the indecisive Mugabe who is himself presently accused of molesting his political rivals. Based on the principle of diplomatic cordiality and in the justifiable defense of our national integrity, we find it pertinent to explain to our friends the true circumstances surrounding the Ogoni crisis. Upon this premise we uphold that the sociopolitical events which led to the unrest in Ogoniland, including the brutal massacre of the four Ogoni elders at which the West remained mute, were essentially domestic affairs of the Nigerian State.

Similarly, the aftermath of the Ogoni uprisings mostly pronounced by the execution of the central actors must be seen and upheld by the international community as purely Nigeria's internal business in which no nation, individually or collectively, should interfere. The hanging of the Saro-Wiwa-led murderers has no bearing whatsoever to democracy. In the light the way

Western media are projecting, the execution is the clearest evidence of Nigeria's respect for human rights and human lives. It is simply a murder in which Ogonis have been executed for killing Ogonis.

To the hearing of the aggrieved fellow Commonwealth member nations, we emphasize with utter dismay the flagrant abuse the fundamental principles upon which the organization was established and governed over the years. As far as we know, the 1926 imperial conference which took place well before the independence of majority of the members defined the Commonwealth as autonomous communities equal in status and in no way subordinate to one another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs.

We must congratulate one another for our collective resolve to stay together as a people and we act together as a nation. We must equally uphold to our government the respect commensurate to its courage for executing the Saro-Wiwa-inspired killers and for the diplomatic boldness of recalling Nigerian ambassadors from the Commonwealth nations. These federal government gestures are most appealing to Nigerians, providing a solace to the growing feeling of domestic insecurity perpetrated by the like of Sara-Wiwa. The execution of the Ogoni gangsters and the federal government's resolute diplomatic position on the accompanying international reactions prove to Nigerians that they will not be unnecessarily subjected to imperialist, political, and economic subjugation such as that your America States are cunningly planning to achieve through regional and international organizations, including the Commonwealth.

Radio Commentary on Suspension

AB1411102295 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 14 Nov 95

[Commentary by Jonathan Djegede]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Judging by the attitude to Nigeria of one or two Commonwealth governments and their collaborators in the past one year or two, the announcement of the suspension of Nigeria's membership of the Commonwealth has not come altogether as a surprise. It is the culmination of a period of maneuvering and conspiracy.

It will be recalled that about five months ago, a British cabinet minister, Mrs. Lynda Chalker, threw all diplomatic niceties to the winds by publicly declaring that Nigeria might be barred from participating in the Auckland Commonwealth conference this month. The untenable reason which she advanced then was what she called the secret trial of coup plotters in Nigeria. She also talked glibly of alleged human rights violations in this country but it was a good thing that the British

public promptly reacted to Mrs. Chalker's outburst. For example, a renowned scholar in London University, Dr. Peter Williams, made it clear that there was no basis for taking any such action against Nigeria as contemplated by Mrs. Lynda Chalker.

Nonetheless, those holding sway in Whitehall in London and elsewhere did not relent in their anti-Nigeria scheming which they eventually carried to the Commonwealth conference in New Zealand. This trend that peaked up and touted there was the case of Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight others who were convicted of the murder of four prominent Ogoni leaders in Rivers State. The facts of the case had, of course, been twisted and misrepresented to the world by the powerful Western Media led by the BBC and VOA. What they said to their locals was that Saro-Wiwa and the rest were fighting for human rights and environmental protection in Ogoni area of Rivers State.

The criminal point of murder was deliberately suppressed, knowing as they do, that criminal justice in this country and many other parts of the world prescribes capital punishment for capital offense. The loss of any life under whatever circumstances is a painful thing that no reasonable person can gloat over, so the lives of those killed in Ogoni on 21 May 1994 cannot be said to be less important than the lives of those convicted of the gruesome murder in November 1995.

Unfortunately, some African nations did not take pains to emphasize this point, and were hovering to eventually join the anti-Nigeria bandwagon in Auckland. It is a pity indeed. The consolation, however, is that the vast majority of Nigerians know the true situation. They appreciate that innocent citizens must not be put to death with impunity; otherwise, anarchy is bound to [words indistinct]. Our judicial history is replete with [words indistinct] punishment for grievous offenses.

Nigerians also know that with or without the Commonwealth, the future of their country is in their hands. The Commonwealth is a rather loose association of nations regarded as equal partners, and theoretically committed to the advancement of one another. Nigeria automatically qualified for membership of the association on attainment of independence in 1960, subscribing to its principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of member states, but the leading members of the club have made nonsense of this principle by flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of others, especially, African states.

This is one of the reasons why political observers in Africa and elsewhere have been wondering if the association is still worth the trouble. The so-called

suspension of Nigeria from the association carries no heavier weight.

Petroleum Minister Reacts

*AB1311230295 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 13 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In his reaction, the minister of state for petroleum resources, Alhaji Kabiru Chafe, has described the decision by Commonwealth leaders as unfair, undemocratic, and an undue intervention in the internal affairs of a country:

[Begin Chafe recording] Nobody has even addressed the issue seriously. The issue is: If you commit murder, what is the law against murder? We would have said that, in fact, what they are trying to paint is that they are painting somebody and, in fact, I listened to a report on the BBC where they addressing half the truth that they were killed because four pro-government activists were murdered from government. [sentence as heard] So, look at the ideological position at which the issue was addressed. So, if we are pro-government, we have no right to live. And so unless you are against the government you are an international citizen, but if you are pro-government, you have no right to exist. How can anybody, how can anybody who [word indistinct] who wants to preach human rights hold this opinion? How can anybody who believes in democratic ideas hold a similar opinion? [end recording]

Minister Says Justice Free, Ogoni Trial Fair

*AB1311223995 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 13 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The federal attorney general and minister of justice, Chief Michael Agbamuche, says the Nigerian judicial system was still one of the best in the world. In a reaction today in Lagos to what he described as the jaundiced criticism of the Ogoni trial, the attorney general maintained that the trial was fair, open, and in accordance with acceptable standards. He said the handling of the case by a tribunal instead of the ordinary court, is in accordance with Civil Disturbances Special Tribunal Decree 1987 under which many of the cases like the Kafanchan, Tafawa Belewa, Kano and Zangon-Kataf riots were tried.

On the critics' views that the Ogoni trial was unfair and flawed, Chief Agbamuche said the selection of the tribunal members and their conduct were thorough and professional and that the chairman and members were all lawyers while all the accused persons were not only allowed legal representation of their choice but also had unrestricted access to their counsel. The justice minister wondered why the trial, which acquitted

and discharged Mr. (Ladun Kettey), one of the accused MOSOP [Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People] leaders and five others, should be described as unfair. He expressed the opinion that the Western world is applying double standards in judging the Nigerian judicial system.

This, he said, is because they condemned the Ogoni trial, they applaud the trial of drug traffickers and their Advance Fee Fraud suspects. Another evidence of the Western world's double standards, he also explained, is their calling for the death penalty for drug related offenses while at the same time, condemning the death sentence passed by the Ogoni tribunal. The federal attorney general then warned the Western nations to leave Nigeria alone as it will not, as a sovereign nation, accept dictations from them, especially, because they apply double standards where it suits their purpose.

NTA Director General Resigns From Commonwealth

*AB1311223495 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 13 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The director general of the Nigerian Television Authority [NTA], Malam Mohammed Ibrahim, has resigned his position as the president of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association. In a letter to the secretary general of the association, Malam Mohammed also announced the suspension of NTA's membership of the association. Both decisions are with effect from today.

He attributed this to the action of the Commonwealth heads of government to suspend Nigeria's membership of the Commonwealth. Malam Mohammed Ibrahim noted that he enjoyed tremendous support and cooperation from all the members of the association and the secretarial staff since his election in 1992 and his reelection for a second term in September last year. He hopes the suspension of Nigeria from the Commonwealth will soon be lifted to enable the NTA return to the association as a full member.

Catholic Bishops To Support Opponents of Regime

*AB1311134395 London BBC World Service
in English 0630 GMT 13 Nov 95*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [passage omitted] Well, in Nigeria itself, the Catholic Church has vowed to support citizens who decide to step up their opposition to the military regime. This was agreed at a conference of West African bishops in the eastern Nigerian city of Enugu with more than 60 bishops. On the line there,

my colleague, Martin Davies, asked Reverend Father Matthew Hassan-Cooker, who is the secretary general of the Nigerian Bishops Conference, about their position.

[Begin recording] [Hassan-Cooker] I think that, somehow, the military might just be living under the illusion that they control the instruments of coercion, but I think that in the event of an explosion of chaos those who have the guns will be similar to having a first class ticket on the Titanic — you know, the thing is going to sink anyway. So, I think that once we realize that all of us are essentially vulnerable, and that the states that we are dealing with are states that are very vulnerable, then, I guess the military can become less arrogant, and now realize that they are part and parcel of this society; and the church has a responsibility to help its members to identify the choices that are available to them.

(?Within) civil society, people are beginning to take the law into their hand, and the church can only tell people to explore this nonviolent alternative only up to a point, and it is the responsibility of the military to understand that, yes, the church has got this moral authority to serve as a middle ground between the excesses of the military, and the unarmed civilians.

[Davies] So, will you actually in the church be assisting with organizing demonstrations? Will you be providing materials for that? Will you be providing a base from where people can meet, where people can discuss political options?

[Hassan-Cooker] Well, yes. I mean, clearly, a lot of discussions have been taking place. The fact is that once these alternatives more or less disappear.... [pauses] I mean, it was after the declaration of a state of emergency in South Africa, in the Philippines, in Poland that the churches became the alternative grounds for people to mobilize. We definitely need to think through the options that are available to us.

[Davies] So, how far would you go in the church? Would you go as far as risking arrest, for example?

[Hassan-Cooker] Well, I think, you know, the issue of arrest, nobody is going to stand on the road and dare to be arrested in that sense but, obviously, if in the process of articulating what the bishops believe is a prophetic responsibility and a mission that is part and parcel of their calling, if in the process, they get into one form of trouble or the other — whether it is arrest — the reality is that once they are convinced that they are standing for the truth or that they articulating what is part and parcel of their responsibility and mission, then the issue of arrest becomes more or less.... [pauses] I mean it definitely becomes irrelevant. [end recording]

OAU Rights Commissioner Condemns Executions

LD1011203495 *Paris Radio France International*
in French 1830 GMT 10 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] We return to news of Nigeria, where Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight of his fellow Ogoni activists were, as you know, executed today, toward the end of the morning. [passage omitted] The reaction has been just as outraged in Africa. Isaac Nguema, chairman of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights of the Organization of African Unity [OAU], told our reporter, Chantal Lorho, of his disappointment.

[Begin recording] [Nguema] I am absolutely disappointed, because, given that we have made approaches to the Nigerians lately, we were tempted to think that things were starting to improve in that country. It is unthinkable, especially since Nigeria has ratified our African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights. A legal adviser to the Nigerian presidency was even sent by Nigeria to our meeting in Praia, in Cape Verde, last October. He gave us every assurance that all the measures that had been taken in a certain climate were going to be withdrawn. [sentence as heard] Which led us to believe, of course, that the decisions — the executions — everything that had been done during that period — were going to be reviewed from top to bottom. As for me, I was expecting things to get better. Now that I find out that things have unfortunately gone sour, I can only express my disappointment. Again, I strongly condemn, in the name of our commission, what is happening in Nigeria.

[Lorho] What is your explanation for the fact that General Abacha has turned a deaf ear to all the pressure from the international community.

[Nguema] I simply cannot make sense of it, because the head of state has remained deaf [to the appeals]. I do not know if he has completely lost the essence of African civilizations, which are above all civilizations based on dialogue. However, I have the impression that the military persona that he carries in his head has vanquished all the other aspects of his personality. I am utterly disappointed by his behavior. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Journalists Union Hails Measures Against Regime

AB131111295 *Paris AFP in English*
2139 GMT 12 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, 12 Nov (AFP) — The Nigeria Union of Journalists Sunday [13 November] welcomed measures adopted by the Commonwealth and other international bodies against the military junta in response to the execution of Ken Saro-Wiwa and

eight other minority activists. The union described the hanging of the activists on Friday as a "pre-meditated political execution".

In a communique released after a special three-hour general congress, the union said these would ensure respect of human life in Nigeria, freedom for all political detainees and the return to civil rule.

The Commonwealth summit Saturday suspended Nigeria from the organisation, called for the release of the 43 soldiers and civilians imprisoned after their conviction for involvement in an alleged coup plot last March, and also the release of Chief Moshood Abiola, widely believed to have won June 12, 1993 presidential election voided by the military. The Commonwealth threatened to expel Nigeria from the international body if the West African nation failed to improve its political and human rights record within two years.

Heavy Security Mounted in Ogoniland

*AB1211191695 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 12 Nov 95*

[From the African news]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Reports from the Ogoni area of southern Nigeria say heavy security is still in force two days after the execution of nine political activists including the writer, Ken Saro-Wiwa. Witnesses described the atmosphere as tense, with armed policemen in roadblocks and carrying out frequent searches. A BBC correspondent in Nigeria says military authorities are obviously determined to forestall any demonstrations over the hangings. The relatives of the dead men, who were convicted of murder, have been refused access to the cemetery in Port Harcourt where they are buried. [passage omitted]

The son of Ken Saro-Wiwa, a prominent writer and environmental campaigner, who was among the nine executed Nigerians, says his father was brutally murdered by the Nigerian military authorities. Speaking in London, the son, Ken Wiwa Jr., said he was disappointed that the Commonwealth had not done more before the execution. Asked about imposing sanctions to force the Nigerian militaries to improve their record, Ken Wiwa said it would be difficult to target them just to affect what he called the narrow clique ruling the country.

There has been a demonstration outside the Nigerian High Commission in London. Protesters stuck a large poster of Ken Saro-Wiwa to the door of the high commission and covered its steps with flowers. The demonstrators chanted slogans, calling for democracy in Nigeria and they urged the international community to impose sanctions on the military government of General

Sani Abacha. They also called for a boycott of the Shell Oil Company, the largest international operator in Nigeria.

Several Companies Not To Sign Gas Agreement

*AB1311214595 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 13 Nov 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Nigeria today called home its ambassadors in South Africa and in 15 European Union [EU] countries for consultation. This measure follows the decision over the past 48 hours by 15 EU countries, the United States, and South Africa to call home their ambassadors in Nigeria for consultation following the execution on 10 November of nine opponents. The execution was unanimously denounced by the international community. The closing session of the Commonwealth summit today in Auckland was marked by a protest by Nigeria. The mission of this important summit is to promote democracy, human rights and development, according to the prime minister of New Zealand. The summit called on the Nigerian Government to take, without delay, concrete measures to implement the principles of the Harare Declaration otherwise it will be excluded from the Commonwealth. It was given two years to improve political freedom and human rights images.

For his part, Nigerian Foreign Minister Tom Ikimi described his country's suspension as unjust and unjustified. He called on the Commonwealth to deliberate on the cases of other member countries. In fact, three oil companies and the World Bank have indefinitely postponed the signing of a draft agreement concerning a natural gas project in Nigeria. We call on Tunde Fatunde for details in Lagos:

[Begin Fatunde recording] According to several diplomatic sources in Lagos, the United States and the EU have succeeded in convincing the International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank, and three foreign oil companies — namely, Shell, Elf, and Agip — to postpone indefinitely the signing of a draft agreement on the gigantic liquefied natural gas project estimated at \$4 billion or 2,000 billion CFA francs. As a face-saving measure, it seems, the Nigerian military junta — still according to the same sources — suggests the signing of this agreement at the beginning of next year so that Nigeria can export gas to neighboring west African countries as well as to Italy. Well-informed observers think that Nigeria will find it difficult to convince the World Bank to once again interest itself in this project, because 24 hours after the hanging of Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other Ogoni leaders, the bank, through its affiliate, announced the cancellation of its participa-

tion in an important financial project worth almost \$430 million or 21.5 billion CFA francs.

As for the foreign oil companies who are still interested in this project, their final decision will, of course, be determined by the development in the political situation in General Sani Abacha's country. [end recording]

Shell Oil Refutes Environmental Charges

*AB141111895 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
0900 GMT 14 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria says it has carried out extensive environmental and community programs in Ogoniland worth \$100 million this year. Similarly, it has spent \$20 million on roads, health clinics, schools, scholar-

ships, water, and agricultural support projects to help the people of the area.

In a statement, the company said charges of environmental devastation against it in connection with Ken Saro-Wiwa's issue were false and misleading. Shell explained that it had not operated in Ogoniland since 1993, adding that environmental degradation in the area is compounded by sabotage by the people. It stated that more than 60 percent of oil spillage in the area was as a result of direct sabotage by the people in order to claim compensation for damages. The company said its plants and equipment worth more than (?\$18) million have been destroyed in Ogoniland since it restored its operation.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication produced by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS collects, translates, disseminates, and analyzes foreign open-source information on behalf of the U.S. Government. Its publications may contain copyrighted material. ***Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.***

- Bracketed indicators before the first sentence of each item describe the way in which the material was processed by FBIS.
- Headlines and all bracketed explanatory notes are supplied by FBIS.
- Personal and place names are rendered in accordance with the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as adapted by FBIS. Unverified names in radio and television material appear in parentheses and are spelled phonetically; words and phrases in parentheses preceded by a question mark are unclear in the original and deduced from context.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

U.S. Government Customers

For a list of FBIS products, to subscribe to an FBIS publication, or to indicate a change of address contact:

FBIS
P.O. Box 2604
Washington, DC 20013-2604
Telephone: (202) 338-6735
FAX: (703) 733-6042

Non-Government Customers

Subscriptions are available from the National Technical Information Service:

NTIS
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
Telephone: (703) 487-4630
FAX: (703) 321-8547

New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

14 Nov 95

